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The Sunday Observer

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INDIA AND THE EMPIRE

MR. BALDWIN'S FIGHTING SPEECH

PLEA FOR A NON-PARTY POLICY

"THIS IS NO TIME FOR US TO WASTE OUR SUBSTANCE"

"This is no time for us to waste our substance in party fights. It is the time to stand closer together, if possible, than we have ever done, remembering that at the end of the present Parliament we shall have to fight in every corner of the country against wild-cat and unrestrained Socialism which, if successful, would put this country in greater peril than it has ever been in before."

The subject of India is so vast that it would take days rather than hours to discuss it in full with all its pros and cons. In my opinion no more momentous and no more difficult subject has ever presented itself to British statesmen for its solution. Therefore let us avoid undue hastiness in coming to conclusions on matters on which there is so much to be said, not only on one side but on the other. I say that by way of preface, and I want you to consider how the policy which has been embodied by the Government in the White Paper came to be framed.

Every Government must bear in mind that under the Government of India Act of 1919, which went through Parliament with hardly a word of criticism, we are committed to giving India responsible government some time. That is the goal. We cannot get away from that goal without breaking our word. I assume that there is no one here, whether they belong to the extreme Right, the extreme Left, or the extreme middle, who would deny that. Secondly, you have to remember that India has been no more free than the rest of the world from what has happened since the War. Every country has been swept by political restlessness and by strong national feeling. We have not been immune from it, and we may thank the traditions and the sense of our great people that we are still sailing through three stormy waters on an even keel. (Cheers.)

The first thing I want to point out to you—and this would not be necessary if it were not that some people are apt to make statements that they have not tried to verify—is that, whether the policy be good or bad, it is not the policy of any Socialist Government. No Socialist Government has yet had a policy.

A NON-PARTY POLICY

The policy has been framed gradually over nearly three years of hard and intensive work by representatives of all three parties until the Socialist representatives ran out before the last Round-Table Conference. The Conservatives have had much voice in it as anyone else. When I remind you of the calibre of those Conservatives who helped you will understand what I mean. The first four Conservatives we put in to work with representative Liberals and Socialists to try and frame a united policy so that India might not fall into the cockpit of politics at home were Lord Peel, Mr. Oliver Stanley, Sir Samuel Hoare, and Lord Zetland. Later they were helped by Lord Winterton and that ardent old Socialist Lord Hailsham. (Laughter and cheers.)

They worked for nearly three years. Every atom of that policy was examined and cross-examined and checked as they went along. It was examined by the leaders of the party and finally incorporated in the White Paper which has been submitted to a Joint Committee of the two Houses to report upon, and upon whose report a Bill will be framed and introduced into Parliament. That cannot happen for many, many months yet, but at this point I want you to consider the position of the leaders of the party.

Now it so happens that I am still leader of this party—(cheers)—and I assure you there is no more responsible position than to be leader of a great English party when a question of this magnitude comes up. The responsibility of the leader is to form an opinion on the facts before him and to put it before his party. His party, if they like can reject it—I have no doubt it has been done before and will be done again—or they can accept it. The party is always free, but a party ought not to reject advice from a leader or leaders without rather careful examination from all points of view.

Many people say, "What does Mr. Baldwin know about India? He has never lived there." That is quite true. And it is also true that there is hardly any great question on which any statesman can speak from long, first-hand, personal knowledge. Life is too short. He has to get the best advice he can. He has to listen to every point of view and weigh all the evidence he can get from his judgment and announce it —and, if he is like me, stick to it. (Cheers.) Remember that all that time during those years when these Conservative members were working on these problems, I was in constant and continuous touch with them. All my Conservative colleagues in the Cabinet were also in touch, but not to the same extent as I was, because it was my duty primarily to keep that touch.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE

I am going to be very candid. I have read with great interest and great sympathy all that passed at your meeting yesterday, and you may be surprised to hear that there is not a single doubt that exists in the minds of any of you that was not present vividly to us three years ago. All of us who examined this question are Conservatives as much as you are. We are all nurtured in the same faith. We all have that slight subconscious reluctance to take a long step forward—that perhaps makes us Conservative. We do not do it for the fun of the thing, but, on the other hand, if we close our minds to arguments against ever taking a step forward, if Conservative leaders had always done that and allowed these subconscious instincts to dominate them, where would the Conservative Party have been in these days of universal manhood and womanhood suffrage? We should never have attained power again.

The subject of every doubt has been the subject of examination and many of those very points which trouble you most are points that to-day are being critically and meticulously examined in the Joint Select Committee. One of my profound regrets is that friends of mine who hold very strongly the opposite view to that to which I have come could not see their way to serve in that Committee and express as powerfully as they could the doubts they feel and hear the answers from those competent to give answers.

It is no good saying you must take the opinion of men who know India, because among men who know India you will get powerful names on both sides. You will get no finality. There is one curious thing about it. Nearly all the opinion which is antagonistic to the Government's proposal is the opinion of admirable men, but men who have for some time finished their service in India, whereas among men on the spot, men who are governing India to-day and will have to work this scheme, there is but one voice, and that is that on the whole the proposals in the White Paper are the best. (A voice: "No" and cheers.) But they need and will have careful scrutiny by the Joint Select Committee. There are certain questions left unsettled.

THE PRINCES' DECISION

I know myself the intricacy of the subject and the large amount there is to be said on both sides. I have lived with this question for nearly three years. My mind has been made up slowly, gradually and by conviction, and while realizing the responsibility, it is one I am prepared to take whatever the consequences. Every one will agree that the British Government to-day cannot stand still. So the problem before us was, if changes are to come, what changes shall they be, and shall we try to bring along Indian opinion with us? I do not think anyone would say that you should not try to bring Indian opinion with you.

The Simon Report was the work of a small body of members of Parliament of both Houses and of all parties, under the admirable chairmanship of Sir John Simon. They presented a unanimous report, a very remarkable performance. The Simon Report is a State document of the first magnitude and importance, but Sir John Simon himself said in the House of Commons that the situation envisaged by the Commission in drawing up that report was completely changed when the Indian Princes declared themselves willing to enter into a federation, provided that that federation brought with it certain responsibility in the Centre.

I wonder if you realize what is meant by the Indian Princes? The territory ruled over by the Indian Princes is between a third and a half of the whole of the Indian Continent, and a population of between a quarter and a fifth of the whole population of that continent, or nearly double the population of the British Isles. So it is not an inconsiderable contribution, and you have to remember that many of those States are countries of the size of European countries, old established, well governed, and in some cases not a whit inferior to the Government of our own Provinces.

Well, now, when that offer was made, what ought to have been done with it? You must remember that the ideal for many years has been a federation some day of all India. It would undoubtedly bring in its train an element of stability, for there are no more devoted supporters of the British Crown than the Princes of India. (Cheers.) You will remember that this great question was alluded to in the Simon Report, which took the view, and the right view at that moment, that it was not in the political picture. I think most people were taken by surprise when it leapt into the picture at the first Conference. I may tell you frankly that my own first reaction, and reaction of many of my friends, was that if it were possible to devise a federal system it would add that very stability to the whole construction that many of us were a little anxious about in the less large edifice of British India.

CONTROL AT THE CENTRE

Let us see what it is that the Government propose in the White Paper as regards the Centre, because that is wrapped up closely and inseparately with the idea of federation. In the first place we have the Viceroy with undisputed control of the military force, able, through the Provincial Governor, acting in discharge of his special responsibility, to step in in the Provincial Administration at any time of crisis. This is a discharge of the executive power unhampered by legislative criticism, and on these critical occasions the Indian Legislature would have no authority, but Parliament would be in full control.

At the same time we have provided at the Centre a Legislature which, through its control over a responsible Ministry in its own Central spheres of work, has definite and responsible functions to perform. In these circumstances it will have lesstendency to degenerate into a mere attitude of obstruction and criticism. Another reason for which we hope that it will follow a more responsible and conservative policy is that its composition will be profoundly affected by the inclusion of a large number of representatives of Indian States. As soon as the accession of all the Indian States has been achieved—and we have good reason to believe that that may be achieved without great delay —nearly two-fifths of the seats in the upper House and a third of the seats in the Lower House will be occupied by representatives of the Indian States.

Remember, as I have said before, the co-operation of the Indian Princes in the administration of India as a whole has always been the

(Continued on page 4)

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Following the success of any pioneer, there soon springs up a host of imitators. Claims become louder......promises become greater......and in the confusion, HONESTY and RIGHT SERVICE are lost sight of.

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IT'S UP TO YOU!

CIRCUMSTANCES DON'T MATTER—IT'S HOW YOU MEET THEM THAT COUNTS

Far more of our life is under our own control than we think. Character, it has been wisely said, is Destiny. Certainly, as we form our character, so we decide how we shall live, writes Geoffrey Rhodes in "Answers."

One man is happy in humble circumstances, while another, with his big house, Rolls, car, and servants, is miserable.

THE SECRET OF HAPPINESS

We can't all, of course, be born with a cheery temperament, but we can make up our minds to make the best of things. Why not? The first thing we ought to know about life is that happiness does not depend upon our outward circumstances, but our inner condition. It may be our duty to earn a livelihood, but it is equally our duty to try to satisfy the higher emotions as well as our hunger for food.

First of all an anecdote.

When Pyrrhus, the great soldier who lived about 300 B.C., was about to sail for Italy, Cineas, a wise and good man, asked him what were his intentions and expectations.

"To conquer Rome," said Pyrrhus.

"And what will you do then, my lord?"

"Next I will conquer Italy."

"And after that?"

"We will subdue Carthage, Macedonia, and all Africa and all Greece."

"And when we have conquered all we can, what shall we do then?"

"Do? Why, then we shall sit down and spend our time in peace and comfort."

"Ah, my lord," said the wise Cineas, "what prevents our enjoying peace and comfort now?"

COUNTING THE COST

Pyrrhus was killed by a woman throwing a tile at him, and an equally unsatisfactory end very often awaits all who sacrifice hearth and home for ambition or money.

To be unable to support yourself is to be an admitted failure, but to make your way in the world at the cost of all the higher things in life is hardly to be recommended as a method of getting on.

"Take care what you set your heart on, for you will surely get it," says Emerson.

What he does not say, but implies, is: "You may not think it worth the cost when you get it."

We get nothing in this world without paying for it, and we've got to reckon up the cost of what we desire, and decide whether it's worth it. If you want money you must part with your time to obtain it. Do you crave leisure to cultivate your mind—or your garden—and enjoy the society of your family? Then you must be content with less cash and simpler surroundings.

Each day brings its tasks and trials. That is why life has been compared with a sea voyage, with its sunny seas and rough ones, its lonely weeks and busy days, its constant watchfulness to keep the course and avoid disaster.

MASTERS OF OUR FATE

We all want to be happy, but how do we set about it? As Sir John Lubbock says, we know how to make ourselves miserable. That is simple enough. "Be selfish, take offence easily, be extravagant, run into debt, eat and drink too much, and you will be miserable enough."

That is all very well so far as it goes, but how are we to cultivate the opposite qualities that make for the enjoyment of life? How is it possible to prove masters of our fate and not remain its victims?

As we do all our thinking in words, I believe in finding out exactly what a word means before I start to use it. Now take this word "happy," and try to get at the bottom of its meaning. It denotes the condition of correct relation to our lot (hap). How do we bring about this desirable state of affairs? By going about our business. That is all there is to it. The happy ones are the busy bees.

Life is activity both of body and mind, and the more these two parts of you are engaged in suitable occupations, the better they function together and promote the pleasant feeling that life, with all its drawbacks, is still worth while.

DON'T STARVE!

Most people know Lewis Carroll only as the creator of the immortal "Alice in Wonderland." A few know that he was a Professor of Mathematics. Hardly any know that he often gave lectures containing the soundest of advice.

"Breakfast, dinner, tea," he said on one occasion; "in extreme cases, breakfast, luncheon, dinner, tea, supper, and a glass of something hot at bedtime. What care we take about feeding the lucky body! Which of us does as much for his mind? Is the body so much more the important of the two?"

It's rather striking put that way, isn't it? It's the sort of remark that brings you up with a jerk and makes you think. For few people take over their minds a thousandth part of the care they give their bodies. Most people, almost literally, feed their bodies and starve their minds.

They don't do it deliberately. It just never occurs to them that minds need food if they are to function properly; yet they do—they need reading, and observation, and the acquisition of knowledge. And they need time for the digestion of that knowledge. It is just as silly to overfeed the mind as to undernourish it.

Everyone can spare a little time each day for feeding the mind, for learning something new, for adding to their stock of facts and ideas; and they can spare a little time, too, for exercising the mind by deliberately and seriously thinking about what they have learned.

For if you feed the mind and neglect to exercise it, you are going to get the same result you get when you feed, but don't exercise, the body—you're going to get a fat mind that is fit for nothing but to waddle helplessly through the world!

But do it all sanely. "Knowledge has a very limited power indeed when it informs the head alone," said Charles Dickens, "but when it informs the heart, too, it has a power over life and death, the body and soul, and dominates the Universe."—(J.B.)

'DON'T BE COCKSURE'

Some unorthodox advice on salesmanship was given by Sir William Crawford at the annual meeting in London of gas salesmen, organised by the British Commercial Gas Association. Some of his "tips" were.

The salesman's job to-day is not sell but to interest.

Always take the customer's point of view.

The inferiority complex—the reverse of cocksureness—is the greatest asset to a salesman. People like modesty.

Never write business letters; people would much rather be talked to.

Never ask any body to pay anything.

Never talk about price unless you have to. In fact, never sell anything at all.

Never talk about your self, or your headache, or your wife and children, to a customer.

Sir William said that now was the time to start a campaign for home cookery. He had been into nearly every restaurant in the world, and would rather have Sunday dinner at home than feed in any of them.

PEARLS FROM SAGES

(BY MR. P. V. SESHAGIRI RAO)

Sink not beneath imaginary sorrows. Call to your aid courage and your wisdom.

Speech is power. Speech is to persuade, to convert, to compel. It is to bring another out of his bad sense into your good sense.

Towards thy superiors be humble, yet generous. With thine equals, familiar, yet respective, towards thy inferiors, show much humanity.

Think that life is worth living, no matter how hard it is to live.

Think that life is worth having, although it may not come up to just *your* expectations.

Think that it is worth while to be doing something, even if there is not much you can do. You can always be doing something for some body else, even if there is nothing which you can do for yourself.

Think that your life is in danger and that it rests with *you* to save it. If you do not take care you will miss the purpose of life, and make a failure of it.

Think that your home is in danger. Be on the look-out. Every act of yours helps to mar it or beautify it. The character of your home depends upon *you*.

Think that your city is in danger and that it rests with you to save it from all the demoralising tendencies which threaten it.

Think that your country is in danger that it may perish for want of true citizens. Be a citizen yourself with all that the word implies; and then your country will be safe.

Think that the whole human race is in danger, and that what you do and make of yourself will help to save it. You are responsible for the Brotherhood of Man to which you belong.

Think that if you do not make the fight for the Good nobody else will. If you do not save your country, your home, your own life, nobody else can.

Think that nature is trying to drag you down, that the forces of evil are against you, and that you must conquer nature. *You can if you will.*

Think that life from the beginning to the end is a struggle, a glorious struggle. The effort to win the conflict and show yourself a man is what gives life its purpose.

The successful man is he who knows the difference between a large thing and a small one.

The crowd loves strong men. The crowd is like a woman.

The capacity of the modern man for faith is illimitable. To-day people have not so much time to think as they used to have.

Three things to do—Think, live and act.

Three things to govern—Your temper tongue and conduct.

Three things to cherish—Virtue goodness and wisdom.

Three things to love—Courage, gentleness and affection.

Three things to contend for—Honour country, friends.

Three things to hate—Arrogance, cruelty and ingratitude.

Three things to teach—Truth, industry and contentment.

Three things to admire—Intelligence, dignity and gracefulness.

Three things to like—Cordiality, goodnees and cheerfulness.

Three things to delight in—Beauty, frankness and freedom.

Three things to avoid—Idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting.

Three things to wish for—Health, friends and contented spirit.

Three things to cultivate—good books, good friends and good-humour.

There is good in everybody. Bring out the good in everybody, and never needlessly hurt the feelings of any body.

The following are the 14 mistakes of life:—

To attempt to set up our own standard of right and wrong and expect everyone to conform to it.

Trying to measure the enjoyments of others by our own.

To expect uniformity of opinion. To look for judgment and experience in youth. To endeavour to mould all dispositions alike.

Not to yield in unimportant trifles. To look for perfection in our own actions. To worry ourselves and others about what cannot be remedied.

Not to alleviate all that needs alleviation if we can.

Not to make allowances for the weaknesses of others.

To consider anything impossible that we can't ourselves perform.

To believe only what our finite minds can grasp.

To live as if the moment, the time, the day, was so important that it would last for ever.

To estimate people by some outside quality.

Those who are free from anger are superior to those who are angry, so are also the patient to the impatient.

The humane are superior to the inhuman, the wise to the unwise.

The wise say that heaven has seven great gates for men: Meditation, charity, patience, self-restraint, simplicity, sincerity and sympathy with all creatures. The wise say these are all destroyed by vanity.

The master is helpless when the scholar is inapt. It is blowing through a bamboo to teach wisdom to the dull. These two men are over Paradise, a master endowed with patience, a poor man who can find the means to give.

There is no higher duty than to work for the good of the whole world.

Thought, Reason, Analysis are the stomach of the mind. Here the fire is extracted from facts as life from food in the physical stomach.

The gigantic evils of this life come from the desire to rule others, or to make others do as you wish them to do.

The torment of envy is like a grain of sand in the eye.

There is no great merit in any outward act, salvation depends upon the inward motive that provokes the deed.

The city of the Hindu God is Benares and the city of the Mussalman God is Mecca, but search your hearts and there you will find the God both of Hindus and Mussalmans.

(Continued on Page 11)

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HOW WAR-GODS WERE AWAKENED

A SPARK IN EUROPE'S POWDER-MAGAZINE

MAD ACT OF SERBIAN STUDENT

SMALL CAUSE OF THE GREAT WAR

"Herr Burgomeister. We have come to Serajevo on a friendly visit. We have been met by a bomb. It is outrageous."

The voice of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand quivered with ill-suppressed rage as he addressed these words to the shrinking burgomaster of the town of Serajevo. His face was dark with anger.

Serajevo is the capital of the old Balkan state of Bosnia, which Austria, to the fury of Serbia, calmly annexed in the year 1908. To Serajevo on that tragic day—June 28th, 1914—had come the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, with his morganatic wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, on a tour of inspection.

Born in 1863, the Archduke Ferdinand was son of the Archduke Charles Louis, and therefore nephew of the old Emperor of Austria. Since the Emperor's only son, Rudolph, had died a violent death at his hunting-box at Meyerling, Francis Ferdinand had been heir to the Austrian throne, although, following his love match, he had been forced to sign an agreement that his children by the morganatic marriage would not inherit after him.

Francis Ferdinand was a fine, soldierly figure, a statesman, something of an artist, and an expert in farming.

It was on the morning of Sunday, June 28th, that the Archduke, with his wife and his aides, drove in two motor-cars from the army head-quarters to the town hall, where a civic reception had been arranged. Crowds lined the streets.

COURAGE BEYOND PRAISE

Suddenly a small black object shot out from among the crowd and fell on the Archduke's great red car. With amazing presence of mind he picked it up and flung it into the road, where it exploded with a devastating roar in front of the second car. Colonel Merizzi, one of the aides, was struck in the neck by a splinter, and blood poured from a horrid gash. The others in the car were all hurt, and so were more than a score of people in the crowd.

The Archduke's courage was beyond praise. At once he stopped his car, got out and walked back. His suite implored him not to run such a risk, but he paid no attention. He bent over the wounded man, giving him words of cheer, and saw him sent off to hospital before he strode back to his car and ordered the chauffeur to proceed.

A Serbian compositor named Gabrinovic, a mere boy of twenty-one, was the thrower of the bomb. He was seized by the crowd and would have been torn to pieces had not the police rushed in and carried him off.

The car drove on slowly to the town hall, where the trembling burgomaster listened to the words printed at the beginning of this story. A dreadful silence followed them. Every face was white. The Archduke made an impatient gesture, writes T. C. Bridges in "Answers."

"You may now speak," he said to the burgomaster, and the unfortunate man, in a shaking voice, stumbled through his address of welcome.

In stern tones the royal visitor made a brief reply, the crowd cheered, then half an hour was spent in an inspection of the town hall. The Archduke said little, but twice he sent messengers to the hospital to inquire for Colonel Merizzi, for whom he had a great affection. Then he and the Archduchess re-entered their car.

A great crowd had collected, and there was tremendous cheering. If the Archduke was unpopular with the Serbs, he was greatly liked by all the Austrian elements.

"Drive to the hospital," he ordered.

Again one of his staff began to remonstrate, but the Archduke silenced him with a gesture, and the great red car moved off amid loud cheers. But at the open space near the Appel Quay a young man stepped out of the crowd and fired point-blank at the Archduke. The bullet struck the Archduke in the face.

TO SAVE HER HUSBAND

The Duchess made a frantic attempt to save him. Springing to her feet, she threw herself in front of her husband with arms outstretched. The ruthless young brute fired a second time, and the bullet struck the poor lady in the breast. She sank down without a cry, falling across her husband's knees.

The Archduke made a feeble attempt to clasp her in his arms, and they fell together on the floor of the car in a last embrace. Without waiting for orders the chauffeur put his foot down and sent the car flying to the Konak Palace, where its two occupants were tenderly lifted out. Nothing could be done. The wounds were mortal—both died without recovering consciousness.

The assassin was a Serbian student named Prinzip. The shots had hardly left his pistol before he was seized by the spectators and thrown to the ground. He had been very badly knocked about, and was bleeding and insensible when at last the gendarmes managed to break through the crowd and reach him. He was carried off, still unconscious to prison.

He was only nineteen years old, and was found to be in possession of a bomb as well as a revolver. Although he denied that he had any accomplices, the whole business was no doubt carefully arranged, for later a third bomb was found near the scene of the first outrage. A plot arranged, not by any responsible Serbians, but by a band of crazy Anarchists.

GERMANY MAKES MISCHIEF.

The sensation caused by this assassination was terrific. In Vienna houses were draped in black, and all fetes and entertainments ceased. On the Monday morning every newspaper in Europe was full of the tragedy. The French "Intransigeant" said, in a leader:

"The consequences of this crime will be felt in all the chancelleries of Europe. It leaves the most unstable empire in Europe in the hands of an old man of eighty-four and a stripling of whom one knows nothing."

In view of what occurred afterwards these words were prophetic.

After the first fury of horror and indignation had passed it seemed likely that the crime might be forgotten and pass into the long category of many similar political murders. Austria herself was too shaky to exact the retribution she desired from Serbia. But Germany was busy, and on July 5th a meeting took place at Potsdam between German and Austrian plenipotentiaries in which Germany engaged to back Austria with all her huge forces in any demand she might make.

As a result, the whole civilised world was shocked by the ultimatum issued by Austria to Serbia on July 23rd.

It was such a document as never before had been sent by one power to another, and that in spite of the fact that all inquiries had failed to fix any guilt for the assassination on the Serbian Government yet, on the advice of Russia, Serbia agreed to all the demands save two. These, which clearly conflicted with her authority as a sovereign State, she suggested should be submitted to The Hague Tribunal.

But Austria, backed by Germany, was set on war, in spite of the fact that M. Sazonoff, the Russian Minister to Vienna, had solemnly warned the Austrians that Russia, the protector of the slav races, could not hold aloof if serbia was threatened. Serbia was informed by Austria that her reply was not satisfactory; the Austrian minister left Belgrade, and the Austro-Hungarian armies were mobilised and sent south.

Events moved with terrible and relentless speed. Following the promise to protect Serbia, on July 29th the order was given to mobilise the Russian armies all along the Austrian border, and on the same day the Austrian forces began to bombard the Serbian capital, Belgrade.

Also on this fateful July 29th Germany informed Russia that Russian mobilisation would compel her to move to the support of her Austrian ally. So the fat was in the fire. France, bound by treaty to help Russia, began also to mobilise, and within a few hours Germany had declared war on both Russia and France.

Then came Germany's message to England. The German Government did not aim at seizing territory from France if Germany were successful in this war, and trusted that Britain would remain neutral. Quickly came the question from Sir Edward Grey:

"What about the French colonies and Belgium?"

The German chancellor's reply was to the effect that he could give no promise about French colonies, and that it depended upon the action of France what operations Germany might be forced to enter upon in Belgium, but that, after the war was over, the integrity of Belgium should be respected.

We all know what the answer was to that messsage. Britain had long ago guaranteed the independence of Belgium, and any attempt to violate her territory was a cause for war. In spite of the desperate last-minute efforts of Sir Edward Grey, war was declared. And so the Serajevo murder was the direct cause of the most terrible war in the world's history.

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Line Block within 8 Sq. Inches the Minimum Size	1 8 0	4 0 0
Do. Per Sq. Inch	0 3 0	0 8 0
Halftone Block within 8 Sq. Inches the Minimum Size	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Per Sq. Inch	0 4 0	0 6 0

DRAWING CHARGES EXTRA

Smile Awhile

PUTTING IT TO HIM

Walter was going to have a birthday-party, and his mother insisted on his inviting a neighbour's son, with whom Walter had quarrelled.

After much arguing the boy promised to do so.

However, on the day of the party the neighbour's son failed to turn up.

Walter's mother became suspicious.

"Did you invite Dick?" she asked her son.

"Of course, mother," replied Walter. "I not only invited him—I dared him as well."

* * *

EASY

Williams walked briskly into the club blowing out large clouds of cigar smoke from his mouth.

"Hallo, fellows!" he said breezily. "Bet you can't guess who gave me this cigar!"

One of the members sniffed the air and gave a snort of disgust.

"No," he replied; "but I can guess why he gave it to you."

* * *

STUMPED

They were discussing a business friend.

"Yes," said Brown, "I'm willing to admit that Thomson is a shrewd man in business and that he is more than capable of driving a good bargain. However, last week I saw him pay sevenpence for something he knew was only worth sixpence."

His companion looked decidedly puzzled.

"Extraordinary!" he exclaimed. "I can hardly believe it. What was it?"

"A postal order," came the reply.

* * *

MORE ECONOMICAL

"I've been saving up for my wee wife's birthday present for nearly a year," said the artful McTosh.

"Ay, but that's right good of ye", put in Sandy, his friend. "How much have you saved?"

Nearly two hundred," replied McTosh proudly. Sandy gasped.

"Two hundred pounds?" he ejaculated.

"No, laddie," said the other; cigarette coupons."

* * *

OVER-RIPE

The customer ordered two boiled eggs for his meal and waited patiently for them to arrive.

Presently the waiter deposited them on the table, but when they were broken open the customer detected a strange smell.

"What's wrong with them?" he asked.

"Why, sir" said the indignant waiter, "these are the best eggs we have had for years."

"Very well," said the customer, "bring me some you haven't had so long."

* * * *

A SHATTERED ROMANCE

She was reading a book. Suddenly she put it down and stood up and faced her mother.

"Oh, mother," she exclaimed, "I've decided what I want to do! I want to rise to great heights. I want to act, to go on the stage, the films, to reach the topmost rung of the ladder."

Mother nodded.

"That's the spirit, darling," she said. "Now climb up the steps and help me put up these clean curtains."

* * *

ON HER METTLE

The mistress of the house was going out of her way to find extra work for her maid to do. In the end the poor girl began to get fed-up.

Just then the mistress entered the kitchen.

"Mary," she said sharply, "have you finished polishing the brass ornaments yet?"

Mary sighed.

"Yes, madam," she replied—"all except your rings and bracelets."

* * *

NOT PRAISEWORTHY

Martin, the struggling young artist, returned to his digs after a business call.

"Well, old chap," asked his fellow-artist, "what did the editor of that paper think of your drawings?"

"When he saw them he clapped his hands—" began Martin.

"Splendid!" interrupted the other.

"Er—over his eyes," finished the unhappy one.

* * *

HIS DIFFICULTY

Geography, the subject Tommy Jones knew least of all, was being taught in class.

The teacher, knowing Tommy's weakness, singled him out to answer one of her questions.

"Now, Tommy," she said, "I'll ask you an easy question. In what zone is Iceland?"

The boy sat deep in thought, but no word came from his lips.

"Come, come," said teacher, after a while. "Surely you know that. It's quite an easy question."

"Yes, I agree, teacher," said Tommy, knitting his brows, "but it's the answer that's worrying me."

Sane Sentiments on Sex

SEX-SUCCESS IN MARRIAGE

HOW IT CAN BE ACHIEVED

Again and again in these pages when dealing with sex problems of the woman, I have stated that there is no married woman who has not given pregnancy most serious consideration and the anxieties of those who are in positions which render them suceptible to this state are among the greatest. Even after the time of having signified her willingness to assume the sexual relation, the average young wife of today requires to be satisfied with her chances of expectancy before she is in the proper mood for sexal congress, writes T. Bowen partington in "Health and strength"

She must feel a certain sense of security for the time being, or temporarily disregard this consequence if she is to play such a part as will render the act most successful. When full cognizance of what the function affords in the way of pleasure is had, the risk may be ignored, but any dread must be relegated to the back-ground if copulation is to be most complete. The tremendous influence of created fear, which prospective parentage engenders upon the relations in the earlier married life, is not always realised and can scarcely be overestimated. Without a feeling of this responsibility, sexual equality would be speedily and most instinctively developed after marriage and the most pleasant of sexual relations obtain, except in the most extraordinary and very rare instances.

THE GREAT FEAR

The care and deprivations which the rearing of children entails means much to the father, but the personal discomfort or danger, and the many exactions fall more heavily upon the mother, and as the love for individual children grows with their presence, the inconvenient coming of additional ones stands out in bold relief and causes such great apprenhension that it cannot be ignored. Those women who can, and sometimes do, assist in the act to the extent of helping themselves to the climax, would when given reasonable assurance of immunity, always try to so conduct themselves as to bring about this desirable end. That they are left unsatisfied and nervous after the act is due to their own choosing between what is deemed to be to their greater or lesser discomfort. Their preferred conduct would be to follow their natural inclination for the time being, but the conviction of possible ultimate complications is so overwhelming as to influence them to forgo the immediate pleasure.

A DANGEROUS FALLACY

Like other absurd ideas that cluster about the copulative act, there is quite an extensive belief prevalent among women, that if passion is suppressed the liability to conception is thereby greatly diminished or removed, and hence they are persistent in their efforts to subdue their feelings. *This idea is, of course entirely erroneous and without foundation*, but nevertheless, women permit themselves to be governed by such a fallacy and jeopardise their best interests. The very common practice of "withdrawal," to which husband is often persuaded, reacts with the greater injury upon the woman. If the woman permitted herself to act in accordance with her natural emotion at this time, the male could not readily withdraw at this critical time if he would, as her efforts at retention would serve as an impediment.

Aside from the mental effect of outraged manhood, which is always detrimental, the effect of this practice upon the man is inconsiderable when compared to the condition in which the woman is left. The physical effect upon the man, if we except the additional strain of his struggle with the impulse, is much the same as that of normal contact, as the depleting effect of the emission will relieve the tension and have a sedative action, and, though the beneficial effects of natural coitus will not be obtained, yet the injury to the man will not be as great as that to the woman. In addition to the disgust with which rebellious Nature punishes a violation, the woman in this event is left unappeased and excited, with her genitalia congested, and with no spasmodic depletion to relieve the tension.

She will regain composure only after such a time as the circulation has become equalised, which is indefinite. For her there has been no compensation whatever, her nervous system has been disturbed, her mind perverted, her sex abused and her temper sorely ruffled. She cannot be sure that the procedure has been prohibitive, and she awaits her recurrent menstruation with misgivings. Similar efforts only exaggerate her condition and eventually her mechanism is disturbed to an extent that makes harmouious action difficult and natural response to stimuli uncertain. When oft-repeated she is more or less constanty in a state of unrest, or nervousness, and her genital organs may be in a mild state of chronic congestion. She will probably develop some leucorrhoea and be predisposed to menstrual troubles.

SPIRIT OF REPROACH

Instead of developing sexual equality with her husband the breach is widened and family relations become strained. The instincts, sexually speaking of primitive man are universally possessed, but society and the conventions of civilisation make us ashamed to reveal ourselves and lead to the wearing of masks. Women who cannot bring themselves to the point of active participation in congress, but who now and again experience an orgasm, do so in spite of themselves, as Nature asserts itself without and against their own volition. Under especially favourable circumstances, when by some means the impulse is exceptionally heightened or the sensibilities altered, attempts at connection will be met with a natural finish. Instead of this being an occasion for rejoicing, it is looked upon with a reproachful spirit by these misguided women and determination is conceived not to permit its subsequent occurrence.

With such the proper procedure is to educate and persuade them to the rational way of thinking, and to frequently bring about those conditions when Nature demands its sway and overcomes artificial impediments. When the beneficial effects become apparent to such an extent as to induce relations, the scruples will be overcome and the battle more than half won. In the beginning of married life this will be much easier than later, when prejudices have become more deeply and firmly rooted and less likely to be overcome. Advantage should be taken of all felicitous occasions and congress judiciously associated with the most happy times. Especial care should be given to the preparatory stage and deliberation exercised, with a view of producing the maximum ardour with its most profound reaction. Every subsequent attempt will prove less arduous and persistent attempts will most often be rewarded by the most happy results.

NO RESPONSE

Most rapid progress will be made by attention to the physical conditions, as the instinctive promptings naturally have a greater effect upon the disposition than the external influences. Bodily changes always forcibly impress an ordinary mental state, for realities supplant fancy. By attention to the production of local distention, a desire for depletion is made imperative, and local measures should not be ignored or neglected. Greatly delayed sexual practices, or intercourse that has been postponed beyond the first half of a woman's menstrual life, sometimes tends to establish a condition in which there is no response to the usual sexual stimulation.

The demands of sexual excitement may not be understood if they have not been met with until comparatively late in life, and women who have for years been trained to disregard their "animal" promptings often require powerful stimulation to awaken sexual emotion. In ordinary circumstances such women would be left without any exalted feeling or marked circulatory change in their genitalia at the time of enforced cessation of copulative procedures. The active party will have developed in himself a state of excitement by his advances, and have persisted in his actions to the limit of his endurance, and still, the woman is not moved to any excitement and does not respond to any available stimulation. When the woman has been submitted with reasonably frequency to such stimulation as the husband can afford, and at such times when Nature has made the starting point most propitious, and no impression is made upon her sexuality, the chances of developing desirable relations are very small and the case is practically hopeless unless outside aid is brought to bear.

AROUSING APPETITE

Persuasion and argument are useless, for the mind cannot grasp what the senses are unaccustomed to, and the woman remains cold and unaffected during the embrace. The only hope lies in rendering the sexual organs in such a state of functional activity as will command the mental concentration. Upon the taking of bitters into the stomach, the gastric activity is stimulated and that organ prepared, by the secretion of its glands, for its work of digestion, and appetite for food is awakened which would not otherwise be felt. By a similar stimulation of the genital organs, the glands become filled and the distention of the erectile tissues promotes secretion, which causes these organs to become in a state of preparation, for the function for which they were designed, and thus sexual appetite is occasioned, which the mind cannot ignore and which would not otherwise take place.

Coming down to the practical activity of the sexual function on the part of woman, it will be found that in married life, as we find it today, the family consideration, or the concern about conception, is more or less constantly present and uppermost in the wifely mind. This fixed thought or mental concentration is often very marked and forms the greatest impediment to natural relations, or the develop ment of sexual equality. So great is this concern in many instances that it amounts to actual and strong prejudice, which must be removed before natural inclinations will be yielded to. There is at times an unalterable determination to resist pregnancy, and dangerous practices are often resorted to for circumvention, regardless of the personal or family health and welfare. Physicians are almost daily consulted about the best way out of the difficulty and advice is demanded by the more intelligent and thoughtful.

HER WOMANLY OBLIGATION.

The woman cannot properly fill her position as wife unless she is competent to supply what is necessary for the satisfaction of the sexual function. By giving that which gratifies the dictates of the normal manhood of to-day, she will discharge her womanly obligation and bring upon herself a condition that is healthful and, therefore. attractive, together with such a mental state as will make her disposition admirable and amiable. First of all she should remember her humanity and judiciously keep in control, but not persistently suppress, her sexual prompting. Willingness may be shown by silent acquiescence, and active response, as excitement increases. By the use of a little tact and intelligent consideration any ordinary young wife can do her part in developing a sexual equality that could scarcely be disappointing and which would render her sexual relations very much as she made them, and to her own liking.

A FEW REPLIES TO QUERIES

While it is the rule for the young man who has been continent to have sexual excitement with emission while asleep, it is the exception for the chaste maiden to have dreams which are of a distinctly sexual nature, and in which there are the sensations of sexual excitement and orgasm. Young women often have dreams from which they are sometimes suddenly awakened, which are prompted by the sexual feeling, but which amount to nothing more than impulses. The sensations and thoughts in these cases are disconnected and not coherent, and do not develop to the extent of being a definite and vivid dream, but terminate in vagueness. In the male, this phenomenon usually occurs about the time of puberty and continues at intervals of varying duration during sexual life, according to whether or not sexual relations are had.

* * * *

The hymen may be without the usual perforation, or almost cover in the entrance to the vagina, and, more than this, instead of its being a soft, pliable membrane, it may be hard and rigid, and of a fibrous consistence. When it is so firm and unyielding as to resist the passage of the male organ, the woman is impotent: in most cases, however, the hymen is ruptured in the first attempts at intercourse.

* * *

Your trouble is what is called vaginismus, or over-sensitiveness. It is occasionally met with, and causes impotence in women very effectually. This affection is much commoner than is generally supposed, but females, from a natural feeling of delicacy and fear of pain, refrain from seeking relief and treatment. All attempts at intercourse give severe pain, and a spasmodic closure of the sphincter vaginæ, so that coition is impossible; even gentle digital examination will cause great pain and spasm, Sometimes this is so great from extreme sensibility and irritability of the peripheral nerves, that if attempts at intercourse are still persevered in convulsions may follow. If this state of matters has existed a long time there is a tendency from the dread of pain to cause a diminution or want of sexual desire, and this feeling, when further intensified, causes even sexual repugnance. The health of such women generally breaks down, and there is nervous exhaustion, aggravated by time, especially if the female is still subjected to frequent attempts at intercourse.

* * * *

The facts which are essential to fertility are: (1) It is only during the menstrual life of the female that conception is possible. (2) Menstruation should be of such a character as to indicate a healthy state of the uterine cavity. (3) The os and cervix uteri should be sufficiently open and pervious to allow the free exit of the menstrual fluid, and also the easy entrance of the seminal fluid. (4) The cervix uteri should be of proper form, shape, density, and size. (5) The uterus should be in its normal position, and not anteverted, anteflexed, retroverted, retroflexed, at least not to an acute degree. (6) The vagina should be able to receive and to retain the seminal fluid. (7) Semen with living spermatozoa, should be deposited in the vagina at the proper time. (8) The secretions of the cervix and vagina should not poison or destroy the vitality of the spermatozoa.

* * * *

The best periods for a successful and fruitful coitus are just before or immediately following the menstural period.

INDIA AND THE EMPIRE

(Continued from page 1)

ideal, the value of which every one has accepted at some time. The Simon Commission looked forward to it, but they did not think the time was so near when the Princes would be willing to come in- The Princes themselves also declared that they would not come into any form of Government where there was not a substantial form of responsibility in the Centre, but if that were provided they would take part in the Government and were prepared to come in and work it.

If we turned them down now, the chance may be gone, and gone for ever, Of course, it is suggested by many people that they should be turned down, and the slogan is, "Go back to the Simon Report." I expected a burst of cheering at those words, because when we say "Go back to the Simon Report," we do not mean go back to the words in the Simon Report, but take out of it the whole question of responsibility for law and order, which is of the essence of the recommendations of the Simon Report, and on which they were all unanimous, and on which every one responsible for the government of India to-day is unanimous.

"CONGRESS IS NOT INDIA"

He was very interested (Mr. Baldwin went on to say) to see the observations in a recent speech by Sir George Stanley, Governor of Madras, that when he went out to India he held very much the views that many of them held before they came to give a critical examination of the condition of things. Sir George Stanley had now stated quite frankly that his experience in India had changed his mind, and he, in common with other Governors in India to-day, was a supporter of the Government's policy. He was not a man who was likely to surrender to clamour or emotional feelings.

You cannot as a practical matter go back to an eviscerated Simon Report (Mr. Baldwin proceeded). I doubt if you can even go back to the Simon Report as it stands, because if you did you would lose the whole support of intellectual and political India. And it is an extremely difficult thing to govern a country without some sympathy and cooperation from the inhabitants. On that point I would like to issue a warning. Do not let us run away with the impression that Congress is India. It is a very common impression, and it is not a true one. There are many people in India who are prepared to work independently of that organization, and I am convinced from my study of the question that you will only get rid of that particular political point of view in India which is so alien to us, and which is always directed against our Government, when you put the responsibility, with such safeguards as you think fit, on the backs and shoulders of the Indians themselves. (Cheers.)

It has been said, particularly in the towns, that our trade with India will be jeopardized by the Government's proposals. Our trade with India would be in real jeopardy if you did nothing. An elementary principle of trade is that you can only trade with people who are willing to trade with you. At the Ottawa Conference there was no body of delegates of greater ability or who realized more that they were playing a part in Imperial proceedings than the Indian delegation. (Cheers)

Let me also remind you of this, and it is the most encouraging sign we have had in India for years, that, contrary to the expectations of many here and in India, those proposals which they signed with us at Ottawa went through the Indian Legislature of its own free will, apart from the help from the British members of that Legislature. There was also a letter in *The Times* recently from the London representative of the European Association in India, a body representing British traders in India. They met in Calcutta on April 6 and 7, and resolved that the scheme contained in the White Paper is satisfactory as a whole and forms a reasonable basis on which to frame a constitution, given that further examination of the details by the Joint Select Committee to which I have referred.

If there were any apprehension in commercial and financial circles that the proposals are going to be dangerous, how does it happen that Indian credit has never been higher than it is to-day, and that it is incomparably better than it was 18 months ago? How comes it, moreover, when the Government of India issues a loan for £12,300,000, as they did the day before yesterday, that an hour and a half after the opening of the list it is heavily over-subscribed, and two days later it is at a premium?

THE LESSER EVIL

It has been said by many people that we must prevent our leaders giving India away. (Hear, hear) Your leaders went to prevent you giving India away. (Cheers). You may ask me, do I believe that the Government proposal will work smoothly and give peace in India and that all will go on happily? (A voice: No). No one can give that ssurance. I have always said that there are risks. There are times when you have to take risks, because, if you believe as I do from the bottom of my heart, that the risks of not acting as we are acting to-day are far greater and more serious, then to take the risks is the lesser evil.

I believe India can be kept in the Empire by going forward, but if we do not adopt the

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Government's proposals we shall lose India. I was challenged on that by a friend who said he did not believe it was true, and that the British Army was strong enough to hold it. I agree, but I did not say this year or next. After all, our reign in India has never stood on a basis of physical force alone. (Cheers.) Those are not my words, but Mr. Winston Churchill's. (Laughter) I agree absolutely with them. Seize this opportunity of building a structure which will stand against time and weather and change of Government at home, and once more our Party will have added a chapter to its history no less remarkable and glorious than many in the past. (Cheers.)

MARXISM IS DEAD

WHAT ADAM SMITH AND KARL MARX OVERLOOKED

FEARS OF BOLSHEVISM IDLE AND ROMANTIC

No one, I suppose, would deny that from a practical point of view, at any rate, the two most important books that have ever been written about the "science" of political economy are "The Wealth of Nations," by Adam Smith, and "Dos Kapital," by Karl Marx. The first was written largely in France and Switzerland, by an extraordinarily able Scottish Professor of Moral philosophy; the second—published nearly a century later—was written, mainly in the Library of the British Museum, by an equally studious and philosophic, if not quite equally able, German Jew.

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Unquestionably the eighteenth-century apostle of Free Trade and economic individualism was the spiritual progenitor of the nineteenth-century apostle of revolutionary Socialism. Smith begat Bentham and Malthus and Ricardo, the so-called "classical economists" of the English school, whose theories Marx substantially accepted. Marx in turn begat—Lenin. John Ruskin denounced Adam Smith as "that half-bred and half-witted Scotchman who taught the deliberate blasphemy: 'Thou shalt hate the Lord thy God, damn his laws, and covet thy neighbour's goods.'" How often have not Karl Marx and the greatest of his modern exponents, Lenin, been denounced in even more violent language, but upon almost exactly the same grounds—namely, their essentially materialistic outlook upon the economic activities of mankind.

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The doctrines of Adam Smith and Karl Marx alike are, of course, largely discredited amongst modern students of economics, for the simple reason that those doctrines left out the human factor. Both men were metaphysicians before they were economists—they came, after all, from the two great homes of metaphysical thought, Germany and Scotland—and though both had great knowledge of the then available economic facts ("Das Kapital" contains what is still, perhaps, the best concise account of the industrial changes brought about in England by the invention of the steam engine), both had also a natural inclination to argue from theory to fact rather than from fact to theory. In other words, they were deductive rather than inductive thinkers, philosophers rather than scientists.

• • •

Adam Smith, for example, was obliged for the purposes of all his main reasoning to assume the existence of what afterwards came to be called "the economic man." That is to say, a man who intelligently and indefatigably pursued his own perfectly selfish economic interests, always buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market, and so on. It was that assumption that annoyed Ruskin so much. Ruskin rejected it because it was not compatible with his ideas of human morality. Modern economists reject it because it is not in accordance with the facts we see around us writes C. Sharp in "John O' London's Weekly." Comparatively few producers, whether they be farmers or manufacturers, succeed in discovering how to sell their goods in the dearest market, and few consumers know where to buy most cheaply. Moreover—and this is where "the human factor" comes in—most men, whether buying or selling, are inclined to deal with people whom they know and trust, and with whom, perhaps, their fathers dealt; and are affected by "world prices" only to a minor extent. If Smith has always sold to Jones and bought from Robinson, he will not very easily be induced to deal with Brown and White instead, merely because the one offers him a little more and the other charges him a little less.

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Adam Smith, of course, admitted that there were exceptions to his "laws," but he seems never to have realized that in practice the exceptions were a good deal more important than the laws. To take an up-to-date example, there is nothing in Adam Smith's theory of currency that will help to explain why, two years ago, when England abandoned the gold standard, the value of the paper pound sterling was able to hold its own so firmly against gold all over the world, nor why the paper dollar during the past few weeks should have come to occupy its present anomalous value intermediate between that of the English paper pound and the French gold franc. The world-wide "credit" attached to a £5 note issued by the Bank of England was a "human" factor, which no purely theoretic "science" of political economy could either explain or predict.

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Marx's work was essentially as theoretic as Adam Smith's. Marx recognized the inherent capacity of "Capital" to grow and to become the monopoly of fewer and fewer people. He also foresaw, or thought he foresaw, the consequently "increasing misery" of the wage-earning classes who would be driven more and more surely and helplessly down to "the level of bare subsistence." Upon the basis of the facts then available his conclusions were logically sound, and his further conclusion that the intolerable social conditions thus to be created *must* lead to "social revolution" seemed unavoidable.

But Marx failed to foresee three very important factors in the development of "capitalist" society: (1) the invention of the "Joint Stock Company," by which the ownership of "capital" was widely distributed amongst all but the very poorest classes; (2) the political power of "organized labour," which has led, especially in England, to the steadily increasing comfort and security instead of the "increasing misery" of the wage-earning class; and (3) the development, especially in America, of a very large measure of equal economic opportunity for all classes.

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These are the main reasons why Marxian Socialism (or Communism) never took serious root in England or in America. English Socialism, indeed, did not derive from Marx at all. Its real founder was Robert Owen, a philanthropic "capitalist," and the tradition he left was carried on and developed during the middle of the last century by the Christian Socialist movement of Maurice and Kingsley, long before Marx had been heard of. When he *was* heard of, an English Marxian movement arose under the leadership of Mr. H. M. Hyndman, but it never amounted to much, either in numbers or in intellectual influence. The main stream of English Socialism pursued its own definitely non-Marxian course, through the Fabian Society and the Independent Labour Party, from the eighteen-eighties until the nineteen-twenties, when Mr. Sidney Webb (Lord Passfield), speaking from the Government benches in the House of Commons, as a member of the first Labour Socialist administration, formulated the fundamentally anti-Marxian doctrine of the "inevitability of gradualness."

In France the Marxian class-war doctrine was more widely accepted, and in Germany, where the Social Democratic party in pre-War times was very easily the most powerful, as well as the most "bourgeois," Socialist party in the world, the whole Marxian doctrine was nominally accepted. Actually, however, it was only in Russia that Marxian ideas could take real root, because it was only there that suitable soil existed for their propagation and growth.

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The Marxian idea is simple enough. Stripped of its cumbrous economic elaborations it consists of two parts: the doctrine of "Surplus Value" and the doctrine of the historic necessity of the "Class War." The essential truth of the doctrine of Surplus Value is now almost universally admitted by economists of all schools. Briefly it may be stated thus: The price of labour, whether mental or manual, is normally determined by the "bare cost of subsistence"; that is to say, by the minimum wage or salary which the average member of the propertyless (or "proletariat") classes will accept as an alternative preferable to destitution—or to "the dole"! On the other hand, the profits derived from the ownership of land or capital are determined by the fluctuating, but on the whole steadily increasing, productivity of labour. It is capital, therefore, instead of labour, which reaps all or most of the advantages derived from the increasing efficiency of productive methods.

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The invention, for example, of the steam engine and of the power-driven machine is morally the inheritance of the whole world, but actually, since the labourer's wage depends solely upon the cost of living, it is only the capitalist who can reap the benefits derived from cheaper production. The crudities of this doctrine—which ignores, for example, the benefits of cheaper "luxuries"—are obvious, but the truth behind it is equally obvious. "A" is a skilled cotton operative, "B" is an unskilled possessor of capital. "X" invents a new machine which doubles the productivity of "A." But "A," having no money, cannot buy the new machine, and must still accept what wages he can get, whereas "B," however idle or stupid he may be, can buy the machine and reap the bulk of the "profit" derivable from "X's" invention, although that invention no more belongs to him than it does to "A."

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That is the Marxian doctrine of Surplus Value in its simplest form and it is simple enough for every labourer to understand. But the same idea is common, of course, to all forms of Socialism, Marxian and non-Marxian alike. What gave Marxism its peculiar form, and its peculiar strength among the uneducated, was Marx's second main doctrine of the historic inevitability of the "Class War," Marx was a prophet rather than a preacher or a propagandist. He did not ask the workers to understand his economic doctrines; he did not even invite them very urgently to arise and throw off their economic bonds. He offered them a vision rather than a task. In effect, what he said to them was not "You must work to create a social revolution," but "A social revolution must come and is coming, and you had better be ready for it." He always foresaw the revolution as a catastrophic event, that is to say, as something which, when the time was ripe, would happen as it were in a single night; and as regards Russia, he has proved a true prophet. He wanted the proletariat to organize itself not in order to seize power by political methods (a "Marxian" political party has always been something of a contradiction in terms), but in order to be able through its leaders to exercise power when power fell, miraculously as it were, yet of historic necessity, into its hands.

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Lenin, perhaps, was not merely the greatest of Marx's disciples, but probably the only true disciple Marx ever had or ever will have. No one but he was ready to assume full power and responsibility on behalf of the proletariat amidst the chaos which arose in Russia 1917, when power suddenly passed from the Tsar to the rank and file of a defeated proletarian army. But Lenin was a really remarkable man. He had been preparing himself all his life—mostly in exile—for just that moment. What he did in 1917 he did largely against the advice even of his Bolshevist friends and colleagues, who recognized only after the event that Lenin alone fully understood, and knew how to apply, the true Marxian teaching. As Dictator of Soviet Russia, Lenin—though he was morally responsible, of course, for all the stupid brutalities of the Terror—made almost no serious economic mistakes; but when he died there was no genuine Marxian able enough to fill his shoes. Thus came Stalin and the ridiculous fiasco of the "Five Years Plan," of which neither Marx nor Lenin could conceivably have approved. Both would have rejected as silly, if only on historical grounds, the idea that a nation of illiterate peasants could be changed in five years—or even perhaps in fifty years—into a nation of competent fitters and mechanics able to compete on level terms with the great industrial nations of the world.

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What, then, are we to say of Marx as economist historian and revolutionary leader? Certainly he was no crusader. It would be truer to say that he was a Hegelian philosopher, who, having examined English economic history in the light of English economic theory, assumed that from the past he could predict the future. His immense influence was due primarily to that assumption of the prophetic *role*—under the cover, as it were, of an indisputably wide and profound knowledge of economic facts. It is safe to say that not more than a very small percentage of Marxian Communists have ever read "Das Kapital," or any others of their master's voluminous writings. They prefer to take them on trust, content to understand that "capital" as such absorbs an unearned share of the profits derived from the increasing productivity of labour, and that in the long run power must fall into the hands of those who provide the foundations of the pillars upon which the whole elaborate structure of modern economic civilization rests.

Therein lies the whole secret of the power of the Marxian doctrine. Its acceptance requires faith rather than understanding. Simple belief is all that is necessary for salvation. The social millennium must come, but the proletariat must be awake to perceive its coming. Just as real power has passed from kings and nobles into the hands of the rich manufacturing bourgeoisie, so must it pass again from the bourgeoisie to the infinitely more numerous proletariat. Only thus can solid social stability be be achieved.

• • •

Marx was wrong in almost all his prophecies as to the development of capitalism among the great industrialist democracies of the West. But substantially he was right about Russia, the only country of which his basic assumptions were comparatively true. His doctrines would have been almost dead by now but for that one marvellously successful prophecy and the equally marvellous appearance at just the right moment

(Continued on Page 8)

NOTICE

All contributions and articles should be addressed to the Editor, the "Sunday Observer."

Contributions should be written only on one side of the paper. Those who desire the return of their articles in case of non-publication should send a stamped and addressed envelope.

All communications addressed to the Editor should bear the name and address of the writer for authentication.

Contributors are requested to be brief and to the point, owing to the limitation of space.

All cash remittances may kindly be made to the address of the Manager.

EDITOR

THE SUNDAY OBSERVER

Stand upright; speak thy thought; declare
The truth thou hast that all may share;
Be bold, proclaim it everywhere;
They only live who dare.

SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1933.

KING'S BIRTHDAY HONOURS

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY HONOURS list was published yesterday, and we regret to note that Indians have not come for a fair share in the list. We cannot believe that there are not many Indians whose services ought to be recognised. Conferring a title upon an individual is a recognition of his services to the country and to the community on the part of those who are responsible for conferring titles. In the absence of any such recognition of services of public men, we are afraid there may not be incentive which is necessary for public service. It is not that we believe that people are swayed only by titles in their public service, but we honestly feel that a proper recognition would encourage them to do more. A selfless worker will continue his services to the country and to the community irrespective of recognition or non-recognition of services. We however hope that in the next list of honours we will be able to find a fair recognition of the services of various public men. When we say that there is not a proper and equal apportionment of titles to Indians, we should not be understood to be envious or jealous of the European members whose services have been recognised by the Government. Far from that, we admire the spirit of self sacrifice of Europeans in rendering service to any public cause. Whatever amount of dis appointment we might have felt at the non-recognition of the services of Indians, that is lessened by the fact that the Hon'ble Mr. Shunmukham has been created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire, a proper and due recognition of his services to India and the Empire. He is one of the guiding stars of youth, noted for his sobriety of views and soundness of judgment. He is looked upon with pride and admiration by his countrymen. We are profoundly happy that the services of Mr. Shunmukham have been recognised in his unanimous election to the Presidentship of the Assembly and now the Government have recognised them by conferring the title of K. C. I. E. upon him. We heartily felicitate the Hon'ble Mr. Shunmukham on his well-deserved distinction. We are extremely happy to see Mr. C. B. Cunningham, the able and efficient Inspector-General of Police, knighted. The recognition of his services has not come a day too soon. His services to the Crown and to the country are really invaluable. A loyal servant of the Crown and a generous and kind-hearted administrator, but a terror to the wicked and criminal, his name in the Madras city is a household word. He has done much to improve the traffic system of the city and has done more to lessen crime. The very mention of his name would terrify the criminal and make him desist from indulging in his nefarious activities. What India needs is men of such stern character and independence for the efficiency of any service. We offer him our sincerest congratulations on his Knighthood. Rai Bahadur P. N. Mukerji, Postmaster-General, has been made a C.B.E. and Rao Bahadur M. C. Subbiah Chettiar of Karikudi has been awarded the Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Medal. Among those who have received the title of Diwan Bahadur, we are happy to find the names of Rao Bahadur V. Shunmugha Mudaliar, Ex-Sheriff of Madras, whose philanthrophy and charitable disposition have won for him the encomiums of his numerous friends, both European and Indian, Rao Bahadur R. V. Krishna Iyer, that energetic and amiable Secretary of the Madras Legislative Council and Mr. P. C. Lobo, District and Sessions Judge whose services to the poor are well-known. RaoSahib D. Krishnamoorthy becomes Rao Bahadur and it is a well deserved title for a man of his erudite scholarship and keen desire for public service. Mr. Mothey Narasimha Rao, Chairman, Municipal Council, Ellore, who is made a Rao Bahadur is a great philanthropist and a sincere public worker, a gentleman loved and respected by friend and foe alike. It is a pity that the recognition was delayed so long in his case. We hope he will receive many more honours in the future. Mr. Gopala Menon who has been in public life for a long number of years, whose knowledge of financial intricacies is well-known to both the public and the Government, has at last received recognition from the Government. Pandit Ganala Ramamoorthi who has been a public man for a long time and who has been rendering public service in a disinterested manner and Captain S. K. Pillai who has been a conscientious worker noted for his ability in his profession and sympathy towards the public, Mr. C. Saravana Mudaliar, Senior Government Translator whose erudite and scholarly attainments have been recognised by the Government so late, have all been made Rao Sahibs. If we have not been able to offer our felicitations to other recipients of honours individually, it is because of want of space. We offer our sincere congratulations to all recipients and wish that these honours will spur them on to greater service to their country.

UNFAIR

"THE MADRAS MAIL" HAS, OF late, taken an attitude which is neither conducive to the best interests of those whom it obviously represents, nor to the only constitutional Party functioning in this Presidency. It cannot be denied that the Justice party is greatly responsible for the success of the much hated Montford Reforms. And it is against that party that the "Mail" has set itself to work. We wonder on what grounds the "Mail" can justify the meaningless and unfair attitude it has taken. It may be that it wants to play the part of a candid friend or a cunning foe to the Justice Party. Without rhyme or reason, it has been criticising the Party and the Ministry, as though that Party's policy is opposed to the policy of Europeans in Madras. Simply because the esteemed editor has got some personel vendetta against one or two members of the Justice Party, who are at present not in India, he has chosen to condemn the Party wholesale. His paper has set up the false rumour that there was split in the party, and even mentioned names and camps of partymen who, it imagined, were ranged on opposite sides. The rumour was denied, and the persons who were named by the "Mail" have unambiguously and unequivocally nailed the lie to the counter. What would any decent, responsible, honourable, fair and impartial journal do? It would have tended an unconditional apology and expressed its regret for having lent its columns to the use of disgruntled and unprincipled men who have got grievances against the Justice Party. Yesterday the "Mail" commented on the Ministers' statement on the paper's imaginary split without even the least feeling of compunction or regret. We do not want to say anything harsh but we would request The Madras Mail to ponder over the lines of Canning, which his successor, Disraeli, quoted with cutting disdain.

"Give me the avowed, the erect,
the manly foe;
Bold I can meet, perhaps may
turn, the blow;
But of all plagues, good Heaven,
Thy wrath can send,
Save; save, O save me from the
candid friend!"

PRINCES AND JOINT COMMITTEE

WHITE PAPER A SATISFACTORY BASIS

A MEMORANDUM

London, June 2.

It is understood that the memorandum approved by the Chamber of Princes following mainly the lines of the Safeguards laid down by the Chamber is being submitted to the Select Committee by three witnesses to the Select Committee on behalf of the Chamber. The memorandum declares that subject to certain suggested alterations, the White Paper proposals provide a satisfactory basis for the new constitution and emphasises the triple obligation of the Princes to the Crown, their own States and India.

GERMAN FOREIGN DEBT

MORATORIUM TO BE DECLARED

DR. SCHACHT'S STATEMENT

Berlin, June 2.

A moratorium for all German short and long term foreign debts will be announced shortly after Whitsun, indicated Dr. Schacht, President of the Reichsbank explaining to the foreign press correspondents the meaning of the Conference with foreign bankers in Berlin which ended to-day.

Dr. Schacht said the Reichsbank had irrevocably decided not to allow further shrinkage of the Reichsbank stock of foreign currency coverage. He emphasised that regular export and import duties must be maintained.

Germany, he declared, was willing to pay her debts, but she must be given an opportunity to make money in order to pay them. He added that stability of German currency must be maintained in all circumstances.

The importance of Dr. Schacht's statement with regard to a moratorium for Germany's foreign debts is shown by the fact that the total debt involved is estimated at some 20,000 million marks (1000 million sterling) on which service charges totalling about 65 millions sterling fall due in current year. The United States is the biggest creditor with a total of 8016 million marks, Holland is next with 3427 millions and Britain with 2281 millions. The present difficulties are due to the tremendous shrinkage of Germany's foreign trade.

The Reichsbank's note cover is only 8·3 per cent compared to normal legal minimum of 40 per cent.

JAPANESE FOREIGN TRADE

ROCKET-LIKE OUTBURST

DEBATE IN COMMONS

London, June 2.

The rocket-like outburst of Japanese foreign trade activity was debated in the House of Commons this afternoon, members quoting impressive figures of Japanese encroachment on British Empire markets, selling goods at fantastically low prices.

Mr. Levy (Conservative) declared that in the thirteen Empire countries, the balance of trade was vastly in favour of Japan and was increasing by leaps and bounds. He argued that unless Anglo-Japanese arrangement could be reached immediately it would be necessary to put quantitative restriction on Japanese goods entering Britain.

Mr. Hammersley (Conservative) contended that it was not a question of business competition but of economic penetration by the employment of every instrument not excluding inflation of currency and piracy of trademarks to secure domination of world markets as a step towards the overlordship of the East. He urged closer co-operation between Britain, the Dominions and India, and then an agreement to share Colonial markets with countries like France, Belgium and Italy and a closer link with the United States.

Mr. Colvile, replying for Government, said that Mr. Runciman had recently placed the gravity of the position before the Japanese Ambassador.

It had been suggested that a discussion should be arranged between British and Japanese industrialists, with a view to mutual allocation of world markets, and if the meeting materialised Government would facilitate negotiations to the utmost extent.

COMMONS AND INDIA

THE TIMES'S COMMENT

London, June 3.

There is probably less unrest in the Commons itself about constitutional reform than appears on the surface, declares "The Times."

The paper adds, "It is true that this issue remains most dangerous to the future harmony of Government's supporters, but does not constitute an imminent menace. Many who are most inclined to be uncertain about Government's proposals find difficulty in distinguishing between Mr. Churchill's apparent readiness to destroy the Government and his claim to be the saviour of India. Mr. Churchill has himself created this impression by attacks on Mr. MacDonald, which may not weaken his effectiveness in the local party organisations but has certainly done so in the Commons. It would not be fair to imply that a large measure of the support to the Government's policy owes everything to the mistakes of the opponents, for Mr. Baldwin's resolute attitude is combined with the tactful readiness of Sir. S. Hoare to form a rallying point of moderate opinion."

Karachi, June 2.

"We Egyptians love India. We have great respect for her. We closely watch the happenings in India" declared Mahamad Ali Pasha, ex-Minister of Egypt and member of the Palestine delegation, at a tea party arranged in the delegation's honour by Acharya Gidwani in the Municipal Club premises with a view to providing the distinguished visitors an opportunity to meet the leading Hindu citizens.

Though Egypt was a small country with people belonging to different religions, continued the ex-Minister, there was a feeling of oneness and brotherhood running in the vein of every Egyptian. They kept the country in the forefront. The ex-Minister hoped to see the dawn of the day when difference between man and man was not one of religion, but of capacity and character. Concluding, the ex-Minister wished India prosperity.

EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN

MISS KHOURY'S LECTURE

GRADUAL PROGRESS DESCRIBED

Karachi, June. 2.

Before a fairly large audience, ladies predominating. Miss Khoury, the Egyptian journalist and tourist who is in Karachi at present, described the gradual progress the movement for the emancipation of women is making in the Eastern countries, at a lecture at the Katrak Hall, Karachi under the auspices of the Young Men's Zoroastrian Society.

She informed them first of all of the conditions prevailing in her own country, Egypt. Every city has a women's committee as it has men's with a field of activity as extended as theirs. They visited hospitals and orphan institutions, and credit was due to these committees for the pioneer work they had done against the prevalence of the use of alcohol and drugs. Members of the Royal Family were the leading lights of these societies, whose latest campaign for making the path for acquirement of education easy for women had just resulted in the government forbidding marriage of girls below 16 and a man marrying two wives.

It was in Alexandria, her native place, that she first met ex-Queen Souraiya of Afghanistan, whose zeal for the emancipation of her sex from ignorance and tutelage is well-known all over the world. It was in response to the invitations given by her which started the lecturer on her protracted tours in the East. She saw in Afghanistan the rapid beginning of the movement for the emancipation of women which cost the progressive royal couple their throne. She saw the first school for the girls starting in Afghanistan with 8 pupils gathered together by considerable difficulties and saw it grow to boast of over one thousand pupils.

The successor to King Amanullah Khan, King Nadir Shah has no doubt continued the progressive policy, but the lecturer felt that it would take him ten years to ward off the effects of reaction that had set in after King Amanullah Khan left his throne and bring the matters to where they stood just before King Amanullah Khan's departure.

She talked of the abject conditions of women in many other countries of the Far East and the feeble beginning made to ameliorate their conditions. She quite surprised her audience by holding before it a specimen of purdah that women of Bahrein use to hide their faces even from the eyes of the member of their own sex. She recalled the conversation she had once with a petty Sultan in some far off corner in Arabia, the remark he made that it was shameful to educate girls and the fact of this same ruler inviting four women teachers from a nearby place to impart education to girls in his small domain, a few years later.

Of Persia, the land which as the country of their origin evokes tender memories in the minds of the Parsis, of whom the audience mostly comprised, she spoke at length and feelingly. The purdah, if not gone altogether, was not observed as ceremoniously as in other countries, and the youthful but energetic daughter of his Majesty the King Riza Shah himself had made the movement for the emancipation of women her own. She was the chief of the women's association and under her guidance the movement was making phenomenal headway.

In the course of her speech, the lecturer gave ample testimony to the audience of her proficiency in languages in addition to her varied acquirements as a journalist reformer, tourist, and author, to which Dr. Dastur Dhala who presided, referred in introducing her to the audience. She spoke English quite fluently. and in the course of her speech, the audience gathered an impression that she knew many other languages besides, such as Greek and Persian.

WOMEN IN JAPAN

PROGRESS REVIEWED

COMPARISON WITH THE WEST

For hundreds of years Japan has been in the habit of celebrating the approach of the vernal equinox with an epidemic of suicides. This year the normal spring outbreak was more pronounced than usual and the girl suicides more numerous. Because more girls are taking their own lives and because of other factors which are obtruding themselves this year, novelists and newspapers are professing to see definite evidence of social and moral changes which are in progress.

In addition to the more or less standard reasons for suicide, Japan has been noted in the past for the love pact, in which youth and maiden arrange simultaneously to die. The reason is generally the refusal of parents to permit the children to marry, because of the marked difference between their stations in life. But this year the double suicides have been few, and have attracted little attention, while suicides of girls and the sensation-seeking adventures of girls of good family are attracting the notice of the Pres.

One of the newspapers interviewed Mr. Kan Kikuchi, foremost of Japan's novelists, following the self-inflicted death of the daughter of a prominent family by jumping down the crater of Mt. Mihara, a volcano. This was one of a long series of suicides in that spot.

"The influenee of Japan's old morality," he said, "is virtually dead, and modern society has produced no new moral balance to supplant it. Even men, more used to rubbing with the world than the girls, don't know what to do with themselves in this day and age of Japan. What chance has a girl? It is becoming increasingly difficult for a girl to find the right man to marry. It is even difficult for her to find respectable work. What is she to do? The old morality and ideals are gone and there is no substitute for them."

Miss Nobuko Yoshiya, the noted novelist, declared, in speaking of the tendency of Japanese girls of good family to patronize bars and dance-halls without the consent of their parents, that the girls of to-day are not bad, merely rebellious. "It is all a manifestation of reaction to the social oppression which has been brought to bear on Japanese women for centuries," she said.

Little by little, educated by motion pictures and by translations of foreign novels, Japanese girls have learned that the system here is not the only one. In foreign countries wives are not required to wait on their husbands, to walk three steps behind them in public, to act as a kind of upper servant. In foreign countries marriages are at not all arranged by parents. There is greater leeway for personal choice. In some foreign countries the ideals of chivalry still exist in some degree and men spoil their womankind. The motion picture taught these lessons well.

As in Western lands, the World War did more than any other influence to bring about the emancipation of women, for it brought about a shortage of man power and thrust women willy-nilly into business. For the first time women office-workers were used generally. A good many girls became independent and decided that they preferred their new state to the old system.

But this was only the beginning. Six or seven years ago the geisha began to be displaced by the bars and a new vacation for girls opened up. They might be waitresses, or they might, if pretty, earn good livings as taxi-dancers in a dance-hall.

Conservative Japan still looks on all these professions as not quite respectable. The girl who goes into business asks that she be given a position inside an office, where she will not have to meet the public. Concert artist, actress dance-hall hostess and bar waitress the girls are in that order. Thus, girls of good family find that, even though there may be opportunities for lower-class girls to become independent, they are still almost as hemmed in by tradition as ever before. And, since they want to break out more than ever, the moralists are beginning to lift their hands and the newspapers advertise a crisis in Japan's sociological history.—(Melbourne Herald.)

GANDHIJI'S HEALTH

"REGAINING STRENGTH"

DR. ERULKAR'S BULLETIN

Poona, June 2.

Dr. A. S. Erulkar of Bombay examined Mr. Gandhi this afternoon and has issued the following bulletin:

"Mr. Gandhi is regaining his strength slowly. He is free from physical discomfort and sleeps well, and is able to digest the diet on which he has been put. He will need absolute mental and physical rest before he can be said to have returned to his normal condition."

SIDE-LIGHTS ON THE FAST

Poona, June 2.

Writing in the "Harijan", Mr. Mahadev Desai says that little titbits of interest were carried to Gandhiji's ears, and although he did not like to mention them, he could not help mentioning one of them, which was prompted by a kind thought.

A Mussalman friend from Bombay sent on the 29th May, a pair of bangles and auspicious kunkum for Mrs. Kasturbai, with a little letter worded thus: "I send you these humble gifts, with the prayer that you may wear these tokens of good luck for ever", Mrs. Kasturbai wore them in gratefulness and Gandhiji was deeply touched when he was told about it.

Mr. Mahadev Desai writes in another place: Within a few minutes of the breaking of the fast, Gandhiji asked for pen and paper and wrote down with his own shaking hand, words which are to-day the proud possession of the devoted daughter who deserved it. It was a little letter to Mira Ben and was the only thing he wrote on Monday and Tuesday. Under ordinary circumstances, says Mr. Mahadev, he would not have published it, but he was reproducing it to reveal the thought that was uppermost in Gandhiji's mind as soon as the task was over. Gandhiji wrote: "I have just broken the fast. The next task commences. He will find ways and means."

PATAUDI SCORES CENTURY

WORCESTER SAVED FROM DEFEAT

WEST INDIES BEATEN BY ONE WICKET

London, June 2.

Worcestershire beat the West Indies touring team to-day at Worcester by 1 wicket.

West Indies: 239 and 257.

Worcester: 215 and 284 for 9 (Gibbons 64 and the Nawab of Pataudi 162 not out.)

Pataudi to-day scored his first century for Worcester. Batting in all for ten minutes over four hours, he showed wonderful discrimination. His scoring strokes were 11 fours, 10 threes and 12 twos. He should have been caught when 29 and again at 51 but survived both chances. He reached his century in 170 minutes.

Sixteen runs were wanted for a win when the last man was in. Pataudi took toll of the bowling, enabling Worcester to make a fine win and he received a very grand reception.

Out of a total of between 250,000 and 300,000 Post Office employees in England about 50,000 work in the London area.

* * * *

The ordinary flea can cover a distance of thirteen inches or reach a height of over seven inches in one hop.

KING'S BIRTHDAY HONOURS

K. C. I. E. FOR ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

MADRAS I.-G. KNIGHTED

REVENUE BOARD MEMBER GETS C. S. I.

Simla, June 3.

The following Birthday Honours are grazetted:—

C. S. I.

Mr. C. B. Cotterell, Member, Board of Revenue, Madras.

K. C. I. E.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. K. Shunmukham Chetty, President, Legislative Assembly.

C. I. E.

Col. James Macpherson, Residency Surgeon, Bangalore.

Mr. A.G. Leach, Collector, Madras.

Mr. A.J. Leech, Managing Director, Messrs. T.A. Taylor and Co., Madras.

C. B. E.

Rai Bahadur, P. N. Mukerji Postmaster-General Madras.

O. B. E.

Commander Robert Severs, lately Personal Assistant to the Presidency Port Officer, Madras.

KNIGHTHOOD

Knighthood has been conferred on:

Mr. C.B. Cunningham, Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

Mr. M. O. Forster, lattely Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

KAISAR-I-HIND (GOLD MEDAL)

Gold Medal has been awarded to:—

Rao Bahadur M. C. Subbiah Chettiar, Merchant, Karaikudi, Ramnad District.

KAISER-I-HIND (SILVER MEDAL)

The Kaiser-I-Hind Silver Medal has been awarded to:—

Miss Mary Clare Albuquerque, Medical Officer, Maternity Hospital, Bangalore.

Miss F. A. Baker, Principal, Ewart Girls' High School, Madras.

The Rev. F. N. Askwith, Chaplain, Kotagiri, The Nilgiris.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA

The title of Mahamahopadhyaya as personal distinction has been conferred on Pandit T.V. Sreenivasa Achariya, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

DEWAN BAHADUR

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Diwan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon:—

P.C. Lobo, District and Sessions Judge, Madras Presidency.

Rao Bahadur R.V. Krishna Iyer, Secretary, Madras Legislative Council.

Rao Bahadur V. Shunmuga Mudaliar, Dubash, South Indian Export Company, Madras.

KHAN BAHADUR

Khan Sahib Abubackur Abdul Karim Sahib Bahadur, Merchant, Madras.

KHAN SAHIB

Sayid Yasim Sahib Bahadur, Inspector of Police, Madras Presidency.

RAO SAHIB

Mr. T. Subba Rao Naidu, Deputy Collector, Madras Presidency.

Mr. S. Kumaraswami Pillai, Civil Surgeon, Madras Presidency.

Mr. P. Natesa Ayyar, Government Pleader, Ramnad District, Madras Presidency.

Mr. Y. P. Vasudeva Ayyar, District Health Officer, Salem, Madras Presidency.

Mr. Y. M. Koil Pillai, Vice-Principal, Bishop Heber College, Trichinopoly, Madras Presidency.

Mr. K. A. Chengappah, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madras Presidency.

Mr. Koka Gangadhara Rao Naidu, Inspector of Excise, Madras Presidency.

Mr. G. Sundaram, Executive Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, Madras Presidency.

Mr. G. Rajagopal Pillai, President, District Agricultural Association. Trichopoly.

Brahama Sri Pandit Ganala Ramamoorthy. M. L. C., Vizagapatam.

Mr. G. P. Mallappa, President Panchayat Board, Kollegal, Coimbatore District.

Mr. J. C. Chinnappa, Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

Mr. N. S. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency.

Mr. P. K. Monappa, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras Presidency.

Mr. A. V. Ramaswami Ayyar, Senior Superintendent (retired), Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

Mr. C. N. Saravana Mudaliar Senior Translator to the Government, Madras.

RAO BAHADUR

Rao Sahib D. Krishnamurthi, Cocanada, East Godavari district, Madras Presidency.

Mr. G. Nagaratnam Iyer, Principal College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras Presidency.

Mr. T. Bhujanga Rao, Acting District and Sessions Judge, Madras Presidency.

Mr. K. V. A. R. Ramanatham Chettiyar, President, Taluq Board, Tirupathur.

Rao Sahib K. K. Raman Nair, Deputy Collector, Madras Presidency.

Mr. Mothe Narasimha Rao, M. L. A. Chairman, Municipal Council, Ellore, West Godavari district.

Mr. C. Gopal Menon, Honorary Treasurer, Central Land Mortgage Bank, Madras.

Mr. A. Narasimha Achariar, Advocate, Tanjore.

I. S. O.

Mr. R. L. Mooloy, District Board Engineer, Bellary, Madras.

THROUGH THE CARTOONIST'S EYES

Missed the catch!—Gandhiji offered a gesture of peace by announcing the suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement, but Lord Willingdon, the Viceroy, would not catch hold of the opportunity.

Gandhiji has passed through the ordeal of fast and has fulfilled the penance imposed on himself.

SMALL POINTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

(BY K. M. B.)

One objection among the many that are raised against communism is that it kills all desire and ambition to invent new things. They hold that private enterprise and initiative cannot have considerable incentive in so far as the entire profits that may accrue are not ensured for the inventor. In one word communism kills all initiative and enterprise. But that this objection has absolutely no foundation has been already demonstrated by more benificial inventions than one by the Russians in Soviet Russia. The latest of such a refutation of the above objection comes in the shape of the invention of an electrical machine by a Leningrad student which will "read in a human voice" ordinary printed, type-written and hand-written words. The apparatus is intended to help the blind to read, to act as an automatic teacher, answer telephone calls, announce visitors etc. Hence communism is no enemy of inventive genius.

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It is reported that a divorce record was set up at Naba, near Nobe (Japan) when a bride was parted from her husband five minutes after the wedding ceremony. She had married the wrong man. But the discovery of the blunder in the marriage of the wrong man is not peculiar either in this case or to Japan. How many cases indeed are happening every day in India wherein at least in one marriage in ten either the bridegroom finds he has married the wrong bride or the bride finds she has fallen into the hands of a wrong husband. It need not necessarily mean a blunder in the physical identity of the person. That is at least tolerable. Due to want of previous contact and association between the parties to the marriage and due to entire reliance being placed on the picture painted by interested persons a young man and a young woman marry each other only to find out very soon that either of them has been married to just the wrong person. The physical identity may be the same but the mind of the party is anything other than the one represented to him or her. But there is all the difference between the remedy sought by the Japanese blunderbuses and the Indian ones. The honest Japanese, knowing as they do that marriage is a lottery, boldly rectify the blunder of their first cast by a divorce and bid for a better one the next time. This the Indian fatalists won't do. For them 'semel married semper married'. Once alone can a woman marry and that failing, she must either lead an immoral life or die.

• • • •

An "Inter Religious Crusade" movement is said to have been formed of late in London in which eleven creeds are represented. One Mistress St. Clair Stobart, one of the founders of the crusade is reported to have said at the meeting that the movement "aimed at ending the spiritual stagnation of those outside all religion." She has further said that "one reason for the neglect of religion is the multiplicity of faiths but they were for unity"

A noble ambition indeed is this. But how much better would it be for the religionists themselves if they realised betimes the value of the adage that 'charity begins at home.' Before these religious crusaders, in the effusive fullnes of their unselfish endeavours, seek to end the spiritual stagnation of those outside all religions, let them try to see that people within the fold of religions are themselves full of real spiritualism and rid of barbarous brutality and mutual hatred manifesting themselves in murders. According to Mrs. A. Parker one of his closest friends, Sadhu Sunder Singh is suspected to have been murdered by somebody—a religious fanatic who had before the Sadhu started on his lonely journey warned the latter to change his faith and that failure to do so would cost him his life. This is but an isolated incident evidencing the fanaticism of people following faiths. But history abounds in countless bloody murders all perpetrated by "religionists." So let the crusaders first infuse real spiritualism into religionists before they presume to end stagnation of it in non-Religionists. As for the fact that all faiths tend to unity, the Indian bickerings between the Hindus and Muslims, the German clash between the Christians and Jews etc. might tend to disillusion those fond idealists. I suggest in all humility, that they can as well start a crusade against all religions, which when it succeeded would establish real spiritualism in the world.

• • • •

Whether there be a God or not is a question over which there is at least some honest difference of opinion. But on the fact that that God which some mistaken votaries picture as a monster and propitiate in a barbarous way, is after all a merciful and just being which metes out justice in an impartial manner there can, I believe be no two opinions. Only the pitiable votaries steeped in the abyss of ignorance and devoid of all powers of judgment do not: read the signs aright and learn the real wishes of their God. One Chinnya Pandaram of Madura is reported to have sustained a serious bleeding injury on his head in the course of his earnest effort to propitiate a certain God by sacrificing a live pig at its altar. But what this pitiful offerer proposed his unsympathetic deity seems to have disposed and that in a rather terrible manner. Some oddars caught hold of that 'sacred offering' and in the attempt at snatching it back the above-said votary who is by the bye a police constable is said to have sustained that fatal injury. First of all, how could God have permitted that sacred pig to be stolen away by oddars. Secondly why did that deity turn its wrath not on the thieves guilty of sacrilegious theft but on the devoted head of that poor constable. Well, the ways of providence are inscrutable indeed! But a man of prudence and sense can yet learn a lesson from this. As Milton sang God does not need either man's gift, much less the gift of a fellow creature, even if it be a pig!

• • • •

"The movement made articulate by Mr. Gandhi for the uplift of the depressed classes was largely due to the conception of human personality that christianity taught" so said Lord Irwin that noble Christian speaking at the Church of Scotland Assembly at Edinburgh. A true claim this indeed for the noble work done by Christianity. Though Hinduism too like true Christianity recognised in theory the value and sacredness of human personality as reflecting the pervading presence of God, the former has been receding from that conception farther and farther in point of practice. Hence the problem of untouchability in Hinduism. But one would expect the same noble conception of human personality in all sects of the Christian faith. Unfortunately it is not so. While it is certainly true that the protestant sections of the Church which alone retain and practise Christianity in its pristine and undefiled purity as far as possible, do import this noble conception in their dealing with the Indian Converts, the Roman Catholic Church can hardly lay claim to such a credit. So much have the golden precepts about man's dignity taught by Christ been surrendered by the Catholics to the social prejudices of the Hindu fold that they have sought to derive a peculiar miserlike satisfaction from the number of heads they have apparently converted to their faith. Caste system and untouchability have been in toto retained by the Catholic Church in India. What is worse, it has the face to justify the state of affairs by saying unblushingly that their faith will not meddle with social systems among the converts but will only pave the way for the spiritual salvation of their souls! Oh, for the ghost of Christ, what a fall hadst thou had in the spread of popary in India? Is Lord Irwin aware of this? And would he recognise this as a faith that does credit either to the spirit of Christ or to his sublime words?

CIVILIZED

Beaten, I flee the fields,
Branches strike me and score,
Trembling, I drop where darkness
  yields,
And maddened monsters roar,
Filling the road with glare,
Snarling the motors pass,
Making me tremble in my lair
Among the tall hedge-grass,
Dreading the loud machine,
Dreading the lonely dark,
Manlike, I lie in fear between
The roadway and the park.

—John Samuel in J.O.L. weekly

There are many backward nationalities in Russia who have never had a written language, as, so far, they have had no alphabets.

• • • • •

Magistrates and policemen must learn to drive a motor-car in Czechoslovakia, so that they can understand the difficulties of the work.

• • • •

Some 900 aircraft, including air liners and air taxis, are registered in England. This figure includes over 600 privately owned æroplanes.

• • • •

The first local speed limit for private cars under the Road Traffic Act has been granted to Oxford, where private cars are limited to thirty miles an hour.

• • • • •

The total quantity of solids deposited last year over London, in the form of soot, was 284 tons per square mile. The worst record of this kind was held by Ashington, Northumberland, with 738 tons per square mile.

MARXISM IS DEAD.

(Continued from Page 5)

of his greatest apostle—the only one of his disciples who really understood him.

• • • •

There one must leave the subject, noting only that Marx was just once right and can never again be right in any country or at any time. He prophesied a catastrophe, and by what now seems almost a miracle the conditions of that prophecy were in a single instance fulfilled. The fears of Bolshevism which still seem to exist in Western Europe are as idle and as romantic as the dreams of the Utopians or as the tears of a happy autumn evening.

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IN THE FILM LAND

10-AUTHOR-POWER FILM STORY

A UNIQUE FILM REVIEWED

"THE WOMAN ACCUSED"

LIGHTS ON RECENT FILMS

Moviedom this week presents us with one of those good old fundamental posers in social behaviour. You will say, on studying it, that it is by no means new, that Keystone were making films about it in the year Dot, and that somebody else will be making more films about it in the year Dot and Carry, writes Connery Chappell in "Sunday Dispatch."

That, however, is immaterial. The problem is this: What, Madam, would you do if, on the eve of your wedding to a particularly handsome, dark-haired hero, an ex-lover drifted in from Europe and demanded, over, the telephone, that you evermore go out by the same door as in you went? In other words, that you started all over again.

EXIT SMILING

The accumulated experience of seeing 300 films a year for what seems roughly 300 years has answered the problem for me.

The thing to do, Madam, is to approach the ex-lover and slap him carefully over the pate with a bandy statuette or poker, remove casual finger-prints, and exit smilling down the fire escape.

Heroines have been doing this sort of thing for years in the best films. The speedy and permanent removal of annoying ex-lovers who look like curdling the milk in the romantic coffee is the acknowledged birthright of every film girl who makes the momentous discovery that she Can't Live Without Him—meaning somebody else.

After the removal, which is always thorough, your life is mapped out very simply. Many courses of action are open to you, for you know full well that juries never convict in cases of this sort.

One of the brighter ideas is to take a pleasure cruise with the potential husband.

* * *

Now, not so long ago, there was a gentleman named Putman, who had a brainwave. He took the central theme of a story, and gathered together ten of the most famous authors in America, including Vicki Baum, who wrote "Grand Hotel."

VICIOUS CIRCLE

He gave them the idea, and they each wrote a chapter; 5,000,000 have already read the result.

The consolidated yearly sales issuing from those ten typewriters would put up a figure resembling the National Debt; the number of people who read the outpourings of their collected genius would presumably look like two national debts.

Never before has there been a ten-author-power story. "The Woman Accused" is unique. The Reading Room of the British Museum was not built in vain.

Hollywood became "author-conscious" in a way it must never have been before. And the super-charged, stream-lined c. s. v. and 1. s. d. story became a film.

* * *

Can you guess what it's about, this yarn over which ten celebrities toyed with ten typewriters? it concerns a girl who, on the eve of her marriage to a dark-haired handsome hero, hits her ex-lover carefully over the pate with a handy statuette; and decamps via the fire-escape . . .

ANY HEROINE

There is, at the end, the assurance that no jury would convict. . .

But enough. There is a moral in it somewhere.

You would think, when you realise that almost everybody is a professional author nowadays, that ten of the most noted could have evolved something better than that.

Apparently it was beyond them. Let us not dismiss their opus out of hand. Possibly they were compelled to keep rigidly in the textbook. The genius may rest in the literaary treatment and not the story.

However that may be the fact remains, "The Woman Accused" despite its literary immortals, can only assure us once again that any heroine can kill in self-defence, or in the name of her lover, and get away with it.

The situation has become filmdom's official rider to the Sixth Commandment.

* * *

Nancy Carroll and Gray Grant are the chief players in "The Woman Accused." Miss Carroll wields the statuettte deftly, and the hero duly gets his girl in the end.

If you forget those ten little writing geniuses, and concentrate purely and solely on Nancy Carroll, you may enjoy yourself.

* * *

In sharp relief to such triviality, we have three films this week of unusual interest. One is a back-stage musical, of the noble line of "Gold Diggers of Broadway." and such-like theme-song masterpieces; the second is a bright attempt to put an intelligent stage comedy on to the screen; and the third an adaptation of a remarkably fine novel.

Joan Crawford and Walter Houston in "RAIN," a film recently shown at the Wellington Talkies

Lew Ayres and Maureen O' Sullivan in "The Penalty of Fame"

To take the last first: "Farewell to Arms,' the new picture at the Carlton, stars Helen Hayes—who I was able to see for the first time in the light of her many admirers—Gary Cooper, and Adolphe Menjou.

WAR NOVEL

It is based on Hemingway's distinguished war novel, and is a moving though leisurely film. Stripped of its literary embellishments, the story is revealed as frank melodrama of the type which the uncritical are apt to gulp at and consider tragedy.

But it has intense vitality, and deserves success. I found its background, of war on the Italian front, far more gripping than its actual story.

The war scenes, working up to a fine crescendo, were amazingly vivid, dwarfing the immediate tragedy in a way curiously sympathetic with the attitude of the actual book.

The development, which is rather too placid, culminates in the girl dying just at the time when the Armistice is being declared.

The final scene, of the lovers reunited in death, is guaranteed to make seven out of every ten cinema-lovers grab for a stealthy handkerchief. I must say that it was really beautifully done.

Miss Hayes seemed to me to be rid of the mannerisms which have previously hurt so much of her acting. Her work in "Farewell to Arms" is unquestionably good. So, for that matter, is Gary Cooper's. That long-limbed actor always has had the knack of sloping self-assuredly through his parts.

Despite a slowness which may at times become very noticeable, I feel safe in predicting a considerable success for the picture. It is a film in which action is throughout subjugated to atmosphere, but it has the indefinable stamp of distinction.

All the same, it bears singularly little likeness to the novel, except in the callousness of its actual war scenes. It might just as aptly have been called "Hail to Ears."

You cannot take a brutally beautiful novel and expect a notorious sentimentalist to make the best film out of it.

Before the world saw "Farewell to Arms," incidentally, its sponsors sent a copy to Signor Mussolini, in the hope that he would approve of it.

TCHECKOV MARX

They were anxious that Italy should not consider the story of the film a slight on her army.

If Duce approved and the sentimentalists can now spill the casual tear. But why make a war-time "Seventh Heaven" out of of such a book?

You might just as reasonably put Groucho Marx in a Tcheckov tragedy, which is incidentally a good idea, anyway.

* * * *

Very different fare is offered in "42nd Street," which has been a big success in America, makes its bow to London. It is the first of the new musical films, which are supposed to answer an alleged demand for theme-songs among film fans.

Bebe Daniels, Ruby Keeler (who is Al Jolson's wife) Warner Baxter, Julian Marsh George Brent, Guy Kibbee, Una Merkel, and Ginger Rogers are among the principals in a high-speed, 100 per cent. entertainment centred against New York's theatre-land.

Its story, which is as inconsequential as the formula demands, deals with the trials and tribulations backstage during rehearsals for a big musical show.

There are approximately 200 dancing girls on view. Even the great Sam Goldwyn would not be ashamed of their steps. Three theme songs, one of which is even now being warbled behind the blare of many a dance band, add to the gaiety of nations.

In the welter of well-known players and the twitter of endless chorus girls, the story may occasionally be forgotten, but the movement is sure and the fun still surer. The fans will slink away from the Regal at peace with the world.

To me "42nd Street" was a complete entertainment.

* * * *

"Topaze," is a cheerfully clever film. Like "Farewell to Arms," which succeeds less as an interpretation of a book than as a movie in itself, it blithely shortcircuits the philosophies of the play and produces amusing fare of its own.

PROFILE GONE

And, inasmuch as it presents a new John Barrymore who deigns to act and does not concern himself solely wit the beauties of profile, it deserves our warm attention.

Topaze, as playgoers remember, was a teacher at a French academy, forced by fate into the world where science is not always altruistic and where integrity is not always placed higher than all else.

He falls in love, in a queer sort of way, with a woman who is no better than her boy friend allows her to be. He gives his name to a form of table water which is as deficient in nutritive content as it is surfeited with bacteria.

He returns to his school a figure of glory, graced with the highest awards of the world of science. To the outsider he is a hero, a great man; to himself puppet and a cheat.

For a few moments, as the old school does all the soulful things old schools are popularly supposed to, he becomes again the man to whom truth meant much. But, back again in the world where avarice is next to cleanness, he quietly takes another man's girl friend to the pictures....

A whimsical piece, freshly cynical, beautifully acted by Barrymore, who seemed to get right into the character. Myrna Loy is there, to remind the unwary that the fleshpots have their charms.

The humour in "Topaze" is quiet and lifelike. There is no straining after effects, and no obvious effects after the straining. On the whole, my personal choice as film of the week

"Dangerously Yours," a contribution to that Whoopee movement which never started, is an amusing trifle in which Miriam Jordon does something approaching a female representation of a chain-gang act.

Warner Baxter, who is making so many films these days that I wonder whether his public would not welcome some sort of respite, plays the part of a jewel thief who lets a girl detective find out about his plans.

So, rather than lose the diamonds, the plans, and the girl, he abducts her to his yacht, where she hops around on a chain. Love, as usual, holds the key that sets her free. And it must be recorded that in the end love found its usual matrimonial way.

Those film fans who like the sight of hearty all-in wrestling match between the male and female of the species will appreciate the comedy highlight of this picture.

* * *

UNFAIR

I have decided that you cannot make a fair mystery play, less produce a fair mystery film, "The Penguin Pool Mystery," is as good an example of the formula as any. By the simple process of nailing down the one person who had no possible excuse for committing murder, you can hit the nail and the cirminal on the head every time—a sound precept for film goers, if a mixed metaphor.

This particular specimen has movie interest, inasmuch as it reunites those doughty troupers James Gleason and Robert Armstrong.

A Scene from "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," a remarkable picture shown at Wellington sometime ago.

QUITE THE REVERSE

She was trying to get the last word following one of their domestic quarrels.

"Yes; and there was a time when you always called me 'Daisy'; now it's just plain 'Mrs. Brown,' as if I were the merest stranger to you."

Hubby shrugged his shoulders.

"I've since found out my mistake," he replied. "Daisies shut up at night; you never do."

WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

TARIFF TRUCE AND INDIA'S INTERESTS

SEVEN POINTS FOR INDIAN DELEGATES

(BY PROF. D. L. DUBEY, M.A., Ph. D.)

When every indication tends to show that the World Economic and Monetary Conference is meeting towards the middle of the next month, and when one or two nations have even announced the personnel of their delegations to London, there is no news upto the moment of writing whether India will be represented at the Conference, and if so whether by some official of the India Office, or by the High Commissioner for India, or whether a properly constituted delegation will be sent from India, equipped with a suitable staff of advisers and experts, with definite instructions to safeguard, and, if possible to promote, the interests of this country. Whether announcement or no announcement, India will willingly or unwillingly be brought into the vortex, and I proceed to analyse the reactions of that Conference on this country, on the assumption that we shall have a real or nominal representation in the forthcoming London assemblage.

MATTERS OF DOMESTIC CONCERN

It is not my purpose here to make a general survey of the annotated agenda of the Conference that was issued some months ago by the Preparatory Commission of Experts, appointed by the League of Nations, which had suggested the consideration of the various problems under the following six heads: (1) Monetary and Credit policy; (2) Prices; (3) Resumption of the movement of capital; (4) Restrictions on international trade; (5) Tariff and treaty policy; (6) Organisation of production and trade. We shall just see in what items of the agenda our country is closely interested, either directly or indirectly. India has never been so foolish as to adopt any measures of 'prohibition' against any country, nor have we ever devised any schemes of 'quotas' in order to influence any particular section of our exports or imports. We have not imposed 'exchange restrictions' against any trade with foreign countries. The 'movement of capital' between England and India, again, is an Empire's domestic affair on which an international gathering need not have a say. Such movement is dictated by certain considerations such as the state of India's Treasury balances in London, capital programme of the Indian railways, the position of Indian finances, tone and temper of the London money market, internal ways and means position, etc. etc. Similarly it could be said with regard to the organisation of production that no outsider is interested in the stimulation of enterprise in this country.

ONE DIFFICULT POINT

There are certain other items, however, whose discussions must have reactions on India, e.g., temporary tariff truce, permanent lowering of tariffs, steps to raise prices, matters relating to trade and treaty policy, monetary reconstruction and the future status of silver. The whole difficulty is that we are yet in the dark whether the British Empire will enter the Conference as a single unit to give it added weight in its bargaining power, or we shall be allowed to chalk out an independent line of our own. There will be protagonists of both the views, although the latter alternative should be the more natural course to adopt. But will Ottawa be torn to pieces?

PROPOSED TARIFF TRUCE

Then there is the question of tariff truce. No country has accepted the terms of that truce unconditionally. The position in India is that some of our important industries are already enjoying protection, the cases of some others are under consideration and still a few others may be referred to the Tariff Board in the next few months. An Anti-Dumping Act has recently been passed by the Legislature and the Government will soon be called upon to take action under it and protect some of our industries, fast on their way to ruin. In all fairness India should not unconditionally join a truce which will fetter her freedom and discretion of action in respect of all the above cases. It may be said in all conscience that India's tariff, revenue or protective, is still fairer and lower than that of many other important countries in the world. It does not, on the whole, appear to admit of much revision unless it is intended to be made more scientific. Moreover, with a few exceptions, most of the recent increases in our tariffs have taken place on account of revenue considerations rather than for the restriction of imports into this country.

POWER FOR TREATY MAKING

How far will India be allowed to enter into bilateral or multilateral agreements with other countries for the sake of promoting her foreign trade? Much as we should like to have unrestricted freedom in that respect, fact is harder than fiction; the hard logic of facts is there that India at least among the Empire countries will not be allowed to make any agreements which will clash against the interests of British trade with this country. But suppose we are allowed to enter into agreements. Then perhaps we shall have to find out with what countries and in what commodities our trade has fallen (a) in value and (b) in volume since 1928-29, the last pre-depression year. Any other more suitable year may have to be selected as a standard or basic year. In certain cases the pre-war period may be a useful guide to indicate the tendencies for the development of our foreign trade. If by lowering a high duty on an article of comparatively less importance and without sacrificing revenue or antagonising Britain we can accommodate a foreign nation and stimulate our exports, surely the game would be worth playing. But all such cases will have to be very closely examined by our experts. I have heard it suggested by some of our businessmen that whenever our orders for Government stores are placed outside Britain, they should be made contingent on reciprocal export trade advantages. In fact, some such close examination of the possibilities of the development of Indian trade with foreign countries as I have suggested above should have taken place in India before now. But constituted as the Government of India at present is, it is too much to expect any such thing from it. Britain has already entered into trade agreements with Germany, Norway and Sweden; negotiations are proceeding with some other countries and conversations will ensue with many more at the time of the London Conference.

RAISING OF COMMODITY PRICES

A number of measures such as inflation, redistribution of gold, extended facilities of international credit, creation of some international credit institute, etc., will probably be suggested at the Conference for the purpose of raising commodity prices. Suggestions will possibly be forwarded for the planning of production and distribution of markets. It is one thing to control manufacturing production; it is harder to bring down the area under the cultivation of staple agricultural products in the world. Unless European countries give up the attitude of self-sufficiency as regards the production of their food-stuffs, it appears hard to create purchasing power among the Eastern countries. It is scarcely necessary to point out in this connection that it is not possible for India to commit herself to any specific changes in her system of rural economy, nor would India like to be allotted as a market for exploitation to some countries or for some commodities unless the compensating advantages are overwhelmingly in favour of the development of the Indian export trade.

WORLD MONETARY STANDARD

Of all the questions that will come up before the Conference for an agreed solution, the one relating to the restoration of an international monetary standard, will excite a very keen controversy and will be found to be very difficult of adjustment. The whole difficulty is that India is now more or less irrevocably connected with the varying fortunes of sterling. Some people will say that London surely will not be the place for India to raise the 18d. verses 16d. controversy; that battle, whenever fought again, will have to be fought at Delhi or Simla. But when so many countries will run a race to fix new lower gold parties, there is no reason why India should be denied an opportunity to settle her affairs in such a way as to stimulate her export trade. But, probably, that at any rate is a matter in which the whole sterling group of countries will presumably act together.

PROSPECTS OF THE CONFERENCE

Frankly, I do not lay much store by the forthcoming Conference. There are no magician's wands there in London that will be distributed to the various delegations of the world, in order to enable them to go back home and cure their respective countries of all the economic ills from which they are suffering to-day. But surely some concerted steps can be taken to make a beginning, and remove at least some of the disturbing conditions responsible for the present economic chaos in the world. I agree with the following views of the London "Times" that were expressed in a leading article last month: "There would be no object in holding a Conference if it were merely to talk generalities and to pass vague resolutions in favour of removing trade barriers and of promoting economic co-operation. If the projected World Conference is to be of any value it must yield concrete results in the shape of agreements for definite action promising some alleviation, however modest, of the present situation. It must not waste its time and energy on the discussion of economic or monetary theory or of proposals on which there is no prospect of agreement but must confine its attention to matters on which concerted action is not only desirable but also practicable. The first step is for each of the Governments to reach a clear idea of what it believes can be accomplished. The second, and no less important, is for them to discuss their ideas with one another and to discover along what lines agreement is possible. There are so many conflicting interests to be reconciled, and so many divergent views, that these two essential steps cannot be taken too soon."

THE KEY POINTS

To summarise the whole position, the following points emerge from the foregoing discussion: (i) That a properly constituted and well-equipped delegation should be sent from India in order to carefully watch and safeguard the Indian interests at the London Conference. (ii) It should see that India's important industries already under protection or well on their way to protection do not suffer on account of the participation of India in the deliberations of the Conference. (iii) India is not in a position to make substantial sacrifices of revenue in respect of any readjustment in her tariff structure. (iv) Any suggestions for the loss of some revenue from the tariff should be well worth consideration if they definitely promise a substantial growth of our export trade. (v) No commitments should be made as regards any changes in our system of rural economy or involving loss of the Indian cultivator's markets. (vi) India should not be made a pawn in the game of Britain's bargaining with other countries in order to improve her own trade relations. (vii) Any steps for raising the value of silver should be encouraged, but further concentration of silver in New York should not be countenanced as that is likely to prove a veritable source of danger to the rest of the world.—(*Roy's Weekly.*)

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PEARLS FROM SAGES

(Continued from page 2)

The signs of retrogression are these four things—bad management, wild extravagance negligence, and much self-deception.

The best of women is she who is loving and child bearing.

The highest justice is justice to one self. The best commander is he who best commands himself.

Try all things, hold fast that which is good. To trust in this world after you have known it is ignorance; to fall short in good deeds when you believe in good rewards for them is folly; to confide in a man before you have tried him is weakness; and stinginess comprises all evil traits of character.

"If you want to be rich, Give!
If you want to be poor, Grasp!
If you want abundance, Scatter!
If you want to be needy, Hoard!"

The true philosopher studies himself, the false one every body else.

The three evils of life are Ambition Hatred and Selfishness.

The three-fold problems of life are Poverty, Ill health and Ignorance.

The three-fold purities are Purity of Word, Thought and Deed.

The three factors of sound health are Pure Water, Food and Air.

The three-fold loves are Love of God, Love of Truth, and Love of Humanity.

The three phenomena or scenes of life are Birth, Existence and Death.

The three leading activities are Thought Word and Deed.

The three elements making a man are Mind, Brain and Will.

The three-fold developments are Receptivity, Retentivity and Ratiocination.

The three jewels of the heavens are Sun Moon and Stars.

The three sources of Anxieties and Characteristics of sensual life are Earth, Money and Sex.

Unnecessarily deliver not your opinion; but when you do, let it be just, well-considered and plain.

Unite yourself for the best "use the pen" says a thoughtful and subtle author, "there is no magic in it; but it keeps the mind from staggering about."

Virtue alone is happiness below.

When you speak to a person look him in the face.

When you retire to your bed, think over what you have been doing during the day.

We do not break engagements with others as easily as we break promises to ourselves. It is a good plan therefore, to agree to read or walk or study with other people.

Wed when you are thoroughly fit.

Waste of time is waste of money.

We have moved like a wagon so long in one rut that it is impossible to get out of it.

What avails it to wash your mouth, count your beads, bathe in holy streams and bow in temples if whilst you mutter your prayers or go on pilgrimages deceitfulness is in your hearts.

When thou doest good, do it cheerfully; for whatever good thou doest sadly, it may be said to be done by thee, but thou doest it not.

What you leave at your death, let it be without controversy, else the lawyers will be your heirs.

When thou wishest to delight thyself, think of the virtues of those who live with thee 'Xercise the various parts of your body'. your character cannot be essentially injured, except by your own acts.

You must neither drink, smoke, nor over-eat, and you must take regular exercise if you wish to keep fit.

Yawning in company is bad manners. You cannot understand men until you have some genuine sympathy with them.

You can't be just until you are modest. You reproach a thing when it worries you.

Youth is a beautiful season of life. The freshness and gladness of it should be carried into maturer life.

Zealously try to realise your "I."

INDIA'S TWO FACES

OSTENTATIOUS WEALTH AND GLARING POVERTY

GWALIOR'S SILVER TRAIN

India, now so much in the public eye, is a country where the immense wealth of comparatively few individuals contrasts startlingly with the almost unbelievable poverty of the great mass of the population.

At one end of the scale is unparalleled magnificence. Nobles and princes robed in costliest silks and decked with jewels whose value is incalculable dwell in palaces of vast extent and surpassing magnificence.

That of the Maharajah of Patiala, for example, is a quarter of a mile long, with an all-marble terrace extending along its entire front. There are 300 motor-cars in his garage, forty-two of them Rolls-Royces. No king or emperor, says Mr. J. R. Minney, the well-known authority, in "India Marches Past" (Jarrolds; 12s. 6d. nett), has ever possessed so many.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala has a collection of emeralds that rivals that of the late Tsar of Russia The Maharajah of Gwalior wears a string of pearls worth half a million sterling.

RAILWAY ON DINING-TABLE.

He possesses a miniature train for use at state dinners. It comprises an engine and seven cars, all made of solid silver. The track is laid round the dining-table. Along this travel cigars, cigarettes and liqueurs to the guests. At the Maharajah's right hand is an electric button for control.

Some of the native princes spend money lavishly in ways that appear ridiculous to Western eyes. The Maharajah of Travancore constructed a cow entirely of gold, and crawled through it in public as a penance. Another ruler spent £20,000 not many years ago on the "marriage" of two pet pigeons. Yet another summoned all his ministers to consider how taxation might be raised in order to feed all the ants in his state in view of the increased price of rice.

The two last-mentioned rulers, however, reign over states that are still sunk, more or less, in barbarism. Other states are striving to outpace the progress of British India. They are equipped with superb hospitals, and enjoy exceptional facilities for education and child welfare.

LIVING ON £3 A YEAR.

But, in spite of such developments, the vast bulk of the population of India—over 300, 000, 000 people—is doomed to exist on an individual income of no more than £3 sterling a year.

They are largely agriculturists, dwelling in mud huts clustered together in villages, of which there are 500, 000 scattered about the wide, sunscorched plains. Here, sweating and toiling from dawn till dusk, the cultivator works upon his small plot of land, his wife helping, or perhaps cooking the simple midday meal—the only repast he has in twenty-four hours.

The consequence is that the ryot has no stamina. Always undernourished, existing upon food that fills but does not sustain—consisting, as it does, mainly of rice and water, thin bread, and some weak cereals—he is a prey to any disease that comes along

Poor as the peasants are, they are still further impoverished by their priests, to whom money must be paid at every turn. Some of this money is devoted to the upkeep of the shrines and temples, many of which vie with the palaces of the native princes in size and splendour.

AN IDOL ON TOUR.

The largest of them, that at Srirangam, is 2,880 feet long and 2,475 feet wide. It is the largest temple in the world; though there are a score more in India that come not far short of it in size.

Within the temple enclosures are stables for the sacred elephants and the chariots of the gods. On feast days the temple deity is tricked out in the finest robes and taken in procession through the neighbouring towns and villages. The huge idol, embedded in flowers, is perched aloft in his chariot. He sways as he goes, for the unwieldy vehicle is drawn by an unruly horde of the devout, with little idea of pulling together.

Meanwhile, the priests loll at ease in the car at the feet of the god, their only concern being that the vehicle should stop often enough for worshippers to rush forward with more and still more offerings.

ROMANCE OF MATA HARI

OFFERED TO "MESMERISE" CROWN PRINCE

ONLY FOR A MILLION FRANCS!

Secrets of the unmasking of one of the most famous spies the world has ever known, the alluring dancer, Mata Hari, can be told to-day, following the death in Cannes of Major G. Ladoux, head of the dread "Deuxieme bureau" of the French secret service, says "The People."

In conjunction with Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, his "opposite number" in the British Secret Service, Major Ladoux tricked Mata Hari and showed her up as one of the most dangerous spies in the whole German espionage system of the Great War.

Through the evidence Major Ladoux collected against her, Mata Hari was brought before a firing-squad.

He first met her in August, 1916, when the beautiful Dutch dancer walked boldly into his office and offered to mesmerise by her beauty and charm the Crown Prince of Germany if the French Government would pay her a million francs.

Ladoux asked what guarantees she could offer of even meeting the Crown Prince.

"I have had him at my feet once," she replied "and I can do it again!"

Unfortunately for her schemes, Ladoux had received from Sir Reginald Hall a dossier throwing the gravest suspicions on her.

MISSION TO GERMANY

The Major admitted later that he was unable to decide how sincere Mata Hari was in her desire to work for the Allies, but agreed to send her on a mission to Germany.

As a precaution, he instructed her to go via Spain and England, so that her movements could be watched en route.

Ladoux's parting words were a warning which proved to be a terrible prophecy:

"If you betray us, Mata Hari the next time that we meet you will be in the dock at a court-martial."

Within a week an intercepted wireless message from the German Embassy at Madrid confirmed Ladoux's suspicions. Two months later she was captured and shot.

WOMAN LIEUTENANT

Marthe Richard, now Mrs. Crompton, the widow of an Englishman, the most successful French woman spy during the war whose information foiled a German plot for an anti-French rising in Morocco, was one of Ladoux's most precious lieutenants.

After having had a brilliant career, first as Press censor and then as organiser and head of the famous Deuxieme Bureau, which directed the French Secret Service, Captain Ladoux (says Reuter) suddenly found himself in the dock, facing a Paris court martial.

Just why Ladoux was ever charged remains a mystery, for he was acquitted with flying colours. He was accused, among other things, of having caused the disappearance of a mysterious cryptogram.

CODE DECIPHERED

The cryptogram had been deciphered by the British Mission in Paris by means of the famous "angle code." It made interesting reading.

"Our conditions all accepted," it ran. 'Swag is in absolutely safe place in good German bank in Cincinnati. Ten million dollares for—and his friends, 10,000,000 for banking account of the two big wigs.

"The movement is to begin in Paris as soon as Verdun is captured. Bul...says that Cl...... would do anything to overthrow Bri............ and Po......"

The documents ends: "When all is ready, we will put out the red flag."

"PERHAPS BURNED IT"

What worried the court-martial was that the original of this document had disappeared, only a photograph being extant.

"Perhaps I burned it with other fantastic documents from anonymous sources involving politicians when I was transferred from one service to another," Captain Ladoux explained.

The charges against him were so flimsy that he was unanimously acquitted on both and promoted to the rank of major.

THE POETS' CORNER

BLIND ALLEYS

In great cities you will find
Many alleys that are blind,
Openings which promise you
Swift and easy passage through,
But, alas, you're soon aware
They afford no thoroughfare.
Many alleys of this kind
In life's journey you will find,
Pleasant paths for now and here
For a week, a month, a year;
But, alluring though they be,
Ending in futility.
Yes, and everywhere you'll find
Such blind alleys in your mind—
Foolish fancies, empty schemes,
Hopeless projects, fruitless dreams;
So, if you'd make progress, pray
Keep upon Life's open way.

—A. B. COOPER.

MUSIC HATH CHARMS!

I will not visit Nellie,
Although she is so kind,
She dotes on Keats and Shelley,
As soulful and refined;
What's more, she will recite 'em
To me, and other friends,
And I just long to smite 'em
Until my visit ends.
I used to visit Peter;
But he thought he could sing,
And like a hungry cheetah
He made the welkin ring.
And while I sat and listened
With agony and dread,
The perspiration glistened
Upon my aching head.
I've also stayed with Stephen,
Who played upon a flute,
And treated us each even
To torment most acute.
And while he puffed his cheeks out,
And blew with all his might
I almost let loud shrieks out,
But had to be polite!
So now I call on Molly,
Who has a wireless, and
It's simple and it's jolly;
I just put out my hand
And stop a thing which bores me
With speed and promptitude,
And nobody deplores me
Or says that I am rude!

LOVE'S GOLD

Raidas, the sweeper, sat still, lost in the solitude of his soul, and some songs born of his silent vision found their way to the Rani's heart, the Rani Thali of Chitore,

Tears flowed from her eyes, her thoughts wandered away from her daily duties till she met Raidas who guided her to God's presence.

The old Brahmin priest of the King's house rebuked her for her desecration of sacred law by offering homage as a disciple to an outcaste.

"Brahmin," the Rani answered, "While you were busy tying your purse-strings of custom ever tighter love's gold dropped unnoticed to the earth, and my Master in his divine humility has picked it up from the dust. Revel in your pride of the unmeaning knots without number, harden your miserly heart, but I, a beggar, woman, am glad to receive love's wealth the gift of the lowly dust from my Master, the sweeper.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE in.—(*Harijan*) May 15th, 1933

"The night wanes into morning, and the dawning light
Broadens; and all the shadows fade and shift.
I follow, follow, sure to meet the sun,
And confident that what the future yields
Will be the right unless myself be wrong."

Palestine has a total population of 1,000,000, out of which only 150,000 are Jews.

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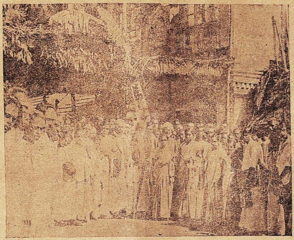
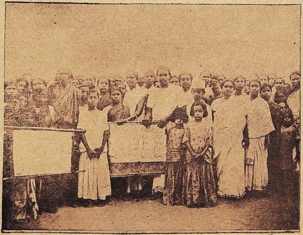
With the Girl Guides: Lady Beatrix Stanley inspecting a troop at the Nilgiri rally.



Self-Respect Leaders at Srirangam: The above is a group photograph taken on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the "Srirangam Self-Respect Mansion" by Mr E. V. Ramaswami. The group includes Srimathi Visalakshi, Srimathi Kunjitham Guruswami, Srimathi Leelavathi, Mr. Ramaswami, Mr Manickam Pillai and other Self-Respect leaders.



After the Fast: A procession of Caste-Hindu and Depressed Class Women went through the streets of Triplicane, Madras, on May 29

Miss Mary Sundaram Queenie Radjou of Pondicherry who is going to Paris for study in medicine.

Sriperambuthoor Adi-Dravida Conference: Our group shows Mr. P. V. Rajagopal, M.L.C., President of the Conference, Rao Sahib. V. Dharmalingam Pillai, and others.

Vellala Lady Vidwan: Srimathi T. N. Thanammal who passed the Oriental Titles (Vidwan) Examination in Tamil

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